



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-91-066
Friday
5 April 1991

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CONTENTS

5 April 1991

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Cameroon

Rioting Spreads to Douala; Officials Seize Paper [AFP]	1
Clashes Reported With Police [AFP]	1
Police Said Using Tear Gas [AFP]	1
Radio Reports Reaction to Protests [Yaounde Radio]	1
France Promises Aid, No CFA Franc Devaluation [Yaounde Radio]	2

Congo

President Urged To Remain in Office [PANA]	2
Various Parties, Unions Criticize Ruling PCT [PANA]	2
* 1990 Oil Production Over 8 Million Tons [BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN 15 Jan]	3

Rwanda

Habyarimana Comments on Political Dialogue [Kigali Radio]	3
Belgian Foreign Minister Arrives in Kigali [Kigali Radio]	3

Zaire

Ruling Party President Resigns Over 'Intrigues' [London International]	4
Mobutu Urges Government To Seek Consensus [AFP]	4
Students Attack Teachers, Ransack Homes [London International]	4

EAST AFRICA

Ethiopia

Thousands of Dergue Soldiers 'Out of Action' [Voice of the Ethiopian People]	5
--	---

Kenya

Ex-Minister Criticizes Western Nations' Advise [Nairobi Radio]	5
--	---

Somalia

Government Says Kenyan Somalis Fomenting Trouble [Mogadishu Radio]	5
Democratic Front Chief Hails Saudi Peace Efforts [London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 2 Apr]	6

Uganda

Government Denies Involvement With Rwandan Rebels [Kampala Radio]	6
---	---

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha: Ties With U.S. 'Just Too Good' [SAPA]	8
Government, ANC, Inkatha Deny Alliance [THE STAR 3 Apr]	8

Vlok, Buthelezi To Discuss Traditional Arms Ban [BUSINESS DAY 4 Apr]	9
ANC Executive Committee Meets [Johannesburg Radio]	9
Buthelezi Rejects Weapons Ban [Johannesburg Radio]	9
Four Killed in Overnight Unrest on Witwatersrand [SAPA]	10
Six Reported Killed in Unrest Since 3 Apr [Johannesburg TV]	10
Two Inkatha Members Killed in KwaZulu 2 Apr [Umtata Radio]	10
Police Arrest 7 Men for 13 Alexandra Killings [Johannesburg Radio]	10
Delegates Accept ANC-DP Goodwill Agreement [Umtata Radio]	10
Tutu Urges Leaders To Reconsider Sanctions [Johannesburg Radio]	10
PAC Supports Tutu's Call for End to Violence [SAPA]	10
Inkatha, ANC Cast Blame Over Natal Violence [Umtata Radio]	11
Inkatha Criticizes Richmond, Natal Violence [SAPA]	11
KwaNdebele Announces Cabinet Reshuffle 2 Apr [SOWETAN 3 Apr]	11
Black Consciousness Head on Organization Demands [SOWETAN 3 Apr]	11
Disagreement in Transvaal Over 'Defense Units' [SOWETAN 4 Apr]	12
Windhoek 'Concerned' by Delays Over Walvis Bay [THE STAR 3 Apr]	13
National Antirepression Forum Disbands [SOWETAN 3 Apr]	13
Ciskei Police Detain Announcer Over Strike [Umtata Radio]	14
Institute for Multiparty Democracy Inaugurated [SAPA]	14
Former Political Prisoner Refused Visa [Umtata Radio]	14
Energy Minister on National Coal Production [SAPA]	14
COSATU Plans Mass Action for Assembly [SOWETAN 4 Apr]	14
* COSATU Announces 1991 Campaign Plans [NEW NATION 22-28 Feb]	15
5 Apr Press Review on Current Issues, Problems [THE CITIZEN, etc]	15
* Institute To Promote Reconciliation Launched [CITY PRESS 3 Mar]	16
* Hendrickse Discusses Negotiations Process [NEW NATION 1-7 Mar]	17
* Changes in Government Export Policy Criticized [ENGINEERING WEEK 22 Feb]	19
* Urban Foundation Addresses Group Areas Act [ENGINEERING NEWS 1 Mar]	19
* Local Firm Signs Design Contract With Zaire [ENGINEERING NEWS 1-7 Mar]	22
* Zambia To Get Local Copper Converter [ENGINEERING NEWS 1-7 Mar]	23
* Denmark Preparing Early Trade Resumption [Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE 18 Feb]	23

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Luanda-UNITA Peace Talks Open in Lisbon [Luanda Radio]	25
UNITA Reports Resumption of Talks [Voice of the Black Cockerel]	25
Cease-Fire Talks 'Promising' [Lisbon Domestic]	25
Ministry Condemns 'Major Offensive' [Luanda Radio]	25
FALA Communique Supports Talks [Voice of the Black Cockerel]	26
MPLA Urged To Respond to Peace Appeal [Voice of the Black Cockerel]	26
Territory Minister on Need for Peace [Luanda Radio]	27
Dos Santos Departs on African, European Tours [Luanda Radio]	27
Spanish Envoy on Improving Bilateral Relations [Luanda Radio]	27
Council Approves Red Cross Visits to Prisoners [Luanda Radio]	27
National Plan Prescribes Money Supply Reduction [Luanda Radio]	28

Mauritius

* Ramgoolam Claims MSM Dissidents Joining PTr [LE MAURICIEN 15 Mar]	28
* MTD Denies Defections to PTr [WEEKEND 17 Mar]	28

Mozambique

Chissano Departs for Sao Tome 3 Apr [Maputo Radio]	29
Meets Leaders; Returns [Maputo Radio]	29
Chissano on Talks With Renamo [Maputo Radio]	29

Namibia

Geingob Suffering From 'Extreme Exhaustion' [THE NAMIBIAN 26 Mar]	30
UN Angolan Food Aid Program Going 'Smoothly' [SAPA]	30

Reunion

* Rocard Visit Called 'Stormy' [LE DEVOIR 18 Mar]	31
---	----

Zambia

Former Coup Plotter Supports Ruling Party [Lusaka Radio]	32
Opposition Party Urges New Rural Constituencies [Lusaka Radio]	32
Official Claims Opposition Uses UNIP Cards [Lusaka Radio]	32
Kaunda Announces 2-Percent Growth Target for 1991 [Lusaka Radio]	32
Oil Refinery Closes Following Industrial Action [SAPA]	32

Zimbabwe

Labor Minister on Economic Adjustment Program [SAPA]	33
--	----

WEST AFRICA

Benin

New National Assembly Takes Place of HCR [Cotonou Radio]	34
--	----

Guinea

Conte on Curbing Armed Dissidence in Africa [PANA]	34
--	----

Guinea-Bissau

* Government Reports on Economic Prospects [Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE Mar]	35
---	----

Ivory Coast

Government, BOAD Sign Loan Agreement [Abidjan Radio]	37
--	----

Liberia

Sierra Leone Army, NPFL Said Still Fighting [Monrovia Radio]	37
Prince Johnson on Formation of New National Army [London International]	38

Mali

Sacko on 'Seriousness' of Prime Ministership [Paris International]	38
Views Policies, Plans [Paris International]	39
Discusses Civilian, Army Relations [Libreville Radio]	39
Arrives in Bamako 4 Apr [Bamako Radio]	40
Transitional Committee Declares 8-Day Mourning [Bamako Radio]	40
CTSP Chairman Meets With Media Workers [Bamako Radio]	40

Senegal

Opposition Party Refuses To Join Government [AFP]	41
Diouf Discusses Gulf War in National Day Address [Dakar Radio]	41
* Diouf Remarks Termed Monologue Dialogue Urged [SOPI 11 Jan]	41
* Value-Added Tax on Basic Commodities Lowered [LE SOLEIL 2 Jan]	42
* Value-Added Tax Said Inflationary [SUD HEBDO 10 Jan]	42

Sierra Leone

Army Sends Reinforcements to Pujehun [AFP]	43
Gambian Minister Brings Jawara Message to Momoh [London International]	44

Togo

Youths Reportedly Stone Presidential Motorcade [AFP]	44
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Cameroon

Rioting Spreads to Douala; Officials Seize Paper

AB0304211891 Paris AFP in French 2043 GMT
3 Apr 91

[Text] Libreville, 3 Apr (AFP)—The riots that took place this morning at Yaounde's large market between illegal vendors and security forces spread during the afternoon to Douala, Cameroon's economic capital, according to information received by telephone from Libreville.

As the confrontations continued, the security forces attempted to disperse crowds of vendors not far from the administrative section of the Cameroonian port, according to the same sources. A vehicle was burned and others were damaged. This evening, security forces continued to patrol the city.

The independent weekly LE MESSENGER of 3 April, published in Douala, was seized by the relevant authorities, according to a source close to the paper. The paper had published an article on the conditions of detention of political prisoners in Cameroon, notably those implicated in the coup attempt of 6 April 1984 against President Paul Biya, according to the same source.

LE MESSENGER also published another article revealing embezzlement at the Higher School of Sciences and Information Sciences and at the University of Yaounde's Communications Faculty.

Clashes Reported With Police

AB0404124491 Paris AFP in French 1049 GMT
4 Apr 91

[Text] Yaounde, 4 Apr (AFP)—Clashes between demonstrators and police continued this morning in various suburbs of Yaounde, where nearly 200 arrests have been made since yesterday, informed sources in the Cameroonian capital disclosed. These disturbances, which seem to have been engineered by about 100 young street hawkers fed up with serving as targets of police harassment, took place in market districts like Mokolo, Konkanna, and Mbankono near the city center.

Public buildings and government vehicles, in particular, were targeted by the demonstrators who forced a school to close down. A helicopter is currently overflying these suburbs, firing tear gas to disperse the crowd, eyewitnesses observed. It is not known whether the persons arrested were released soon afterwards—as was the case with some journalists arrested yesterday—or whether they are still being detained.

The incidents began yesterday morning at the Yaounde Central Market after the intervention of the police to drive away the street hawkers. After violent clashes, during which several persons were injured and cars destroyed, the police regained control of the situation in the afternoon. All public gatherings were subsequently banned.

Police Said Using Tear Gas

AB0404162491 Paris AFP in English 1543 GMT
4 Apr 91

[Text] Yaounde, April 4 (AFP)—Police and young street hawkers clashed for the second day running in the Cameroon capital on Thursday, with riot police lobbing tear gas from a helicopter to disperse the demonstrators. Informed sources said at least 200 people had been held for questioning since trouble first erupted the previous day when police and troops swooped on the central market using water hoses to drive illegal traders away. Witnesses said at least five people were injured then.

Thursday's clashes in the market districts of Mokolo, Konkanna, and Mbankono near the city center appeared to involve about 100 young unlicensed vendors reacting angrily to police harassment. They targeted public buildings and government vehicles and forced a school to close. The street disturbances followed a march by almost 1,000 university students on Tuesday demanding an amnesty for political prisoners and a national conference on Cameroon's future.

President Paul Biya, on a working visit to France during the trouble, allowed the formation of opposition political parties in December under strict conditions but has refused a national conference.

Radio Reports Reaction to Protests

AB0504115991 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 4 Apr 91

[Text] Yesterday afternoon was calm in Yaounde following the minor alarms of the past two days. Most people stayed away from the demonstrations of provocation and acts of vandalism committed by several gangs. Various sociopolitical, academic, and union groups unanimously condemned the demonstrations and demanded respect for the law, as did students of Yaounde University, the Executive Bureau of the Trade Union of Cameroonian Workers (OSTC), and the Mfoundi section of the Democratic Rally of the Cameroonian People, RDPC. Francois-Max Moudjom reports on the reactions our editorial office received by midday:

[Moudjom] Following a meeting of the Bureau held in Yaounde yesterday evening and extended to all members of the section, Basile Emah, chairman of the Mfoundi RDPC section, deplored the sad events [word indistinct] headquarters of the national institutions. The president of the section called on the vigilance of the people and said he relied on the realism and patriotism of Yaounde residents to continue to shun the troublemakers.

The OSTC was unambiguous. Its Executive Bureau led by (Dominique Dassima) said the union has no intention of ruling the country. Its mission is and will be the defense of the workers' interests. The organization also reaffirmed its total independence vis-a-vis the political parties, managers, and the government. As a logical

consequence of this position, OSTC militants are free to join, as citizens, the political party of their choice. But beyond all this, the law should be respected. Thus, workers are supposed to abide by the rules in effect.

Finally, let us recall the content of the letter from Yaounde University students to the head of state. It disavows the 2 April demonstrations. All these reactions demand respect for law and order; so do all those who know the value of peace, a prerequisite for the expansion of democracy. Workers, students, and responsible militants today feel the same way. That is why Cameroonians are serene this evening.

France Promises Aid, No CFA Franc Devaluation

AB0404214591 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 4 Apr 91

[Text] France has indicated its willingness to assist Cameroon in the financing of the structural adjustment program. This was revealed in Paris after President Paul Biya's meeting with the French finance minister, Pierre Berezgouy. Mr. Berezgouy said France was not going to devalue the CFA franc.

President Paul Biya yesterday met his French counterpart, Francois Mitterrand, who expressed satisfaction with the efforts Cameroon was making toward democracy. In a press conference, Mr. Biya spoke of his willingness to meet with Cameroon opposition political leaders after the elections. He maintained that a national conference was not necessary in Cameroon.

Congo

President Urged To Remain in Office

AB0404135891 Dakar PANA in French 1652 GMT
1 Apr 91

[Text] Brazzaville, 1 Apr (PANA)—Monsignor Ernest Nkombo, chairman of the Presidium of the National Conference in Congo, today in Brazzaville called on General Denis Sassou-Nguesso not to resign from office. In a statement made before the National Conference, Mgr. Nkombo urged those advocating an insurrection to wait for the upcoming multiparty elections to lay claim to power. "We will not tolerate any coup d'etat, in whatever form," Mgr. Nkombo stated, stressing that the government and all other state institutions must remain in place.

It may be recalled that several delegates to the National Conference had earlier demanded President Sassou-Nguesso's resignation, and the dissolution of the National Assembly, the people's regional councils, the Constitutional Council, and the Economic and Social Council.

Mr. Wilfrid Ognika, president of the Association for the Integration of Pygmies, a body close the former single ruling Congolese Labor Party, accused the secretary

general of the (single) Congolese Trade Union Confederation [CSC] of embezzling the organization's funds. He added that the CSC was on the verge of collapse, pointing out that multiparty politics should also imply multiple trade unions in Congo.

Various Parties, Unions Criticize Ruling PCT

AB0404001291 Dakar PANA in French 1542 GMT
2 Apr 91

[Text] Brazzaville, 2 Apr (PANA)—The attacks against the (ruling) Congolese Labor Party [PCT] resumed yesterday in general policy statements made at the National Conference by the Association of Professionals of Information and Communication, representatives of pupils, the Congolese Association for the Development of Congo [ACDS], and the Socialist Democratic Union. The Association of Professionals of Information and Communication [APIC] deplored the condition of Congolese journalists, who have been constrained for decades to the point of being ineffective for a political system which had transformed them into propagandists and government praise-singers. The APIC hailed the series of strikes embarked upon by those in the state media as decisive steps toward the conquest of freedom and expressed satisfaction with the planned establishment of a supreme council of information and communication.

The spokesman for the Federation of Congolese School Pupils, who spoke mainly on the educational situation, said Congolese schools under the PCT had experienced an unprecedented state of deterioration, to the extent that they are training more idiots than competent skilled personnel. The pupils' representative, who was cheered at length by the participants as a result of his analysis, stressed the ramshackle state of school buildings, the overcrowding in junior and senior secondary schools, and the empirical management [as received] of boarding houses to demonstrate that the new education order which has long been boasted of in PCT slogans and speeches was but a mere domestication of pupils to stifle their protests.

The ACDS representative emphasized the failure of the PCT's agricultural policy. The PCT had been boasting about these slogans as the top priority, yet this policy has led Congo, a country of forests, greenery, and rivers, to become an importer of all its consumer goods. With the support of figures and references to checks and bank accounts, the speaker denounced the selling off of state property through the transfer at symbolic prices of all the state-owned agricultural entities to dignitaries of the party. The Ministry of Agriculture is managed like a household, he concluded.

The most virulent attacks against the ruling party and the head of state were voiced by Congolese lawyer Mboungou-Tsaly, who was speaking on behalf of the Democratic Socialist Union, the only one of the 67 political parties with its headquarters at Pointe Noire. He reported for 20 minutes on the pillage and financial

mess that had made Congo a colony of the IMF, the World Bank, and the Paris Club. The Congolese lawyer suggested the national conference demand the repatriation of fortunes deposited abroad by the dignitaries of the PCT as well as a declaration on the right of resistance and disobedience by the Congolese people in case a coup d'etat occurs.

* 1990 Oil Production Over 8 Million Tons

91AF0744A Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN
in French 15 Jan 91 pp N4, N5

[Unattributed article: "Record Production of More Than 8 Million Tons in 1990"]

[Text] Brazzaville, 15 January (ACI [Congolese Information Agency])—Last year, the Congo's oil production for the first time exceeded 8 million tons, of which 6.7 million were produced by the ELF-Congo Company, noted Mr. Andre Tarallo, president of that company, a subsidiary of the French ELF-Aquitaine.

Mr. Tarallo, who met with the head of the Congolese state last Saturday, appeared very cautious concerning the price increase per barrel, currently at \$27, in the face of the fluctuating situation in the Arab-Persian Gulf where an international conflict is imminent.

Until now the Congo, 6th among African oil producers, has achieved a production level below 8 million tons (7.5 million in 1989). Oil remains its main source of revenue, more than 70 percent of the state's resources.

Due to the fluctuations in the oil market, for over four years the oil receipts, which had reached a ceiling of more than 200 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs, have dropped to 35 billion CFA francs, thus reducing the government budget. The Congolese Government has diversified its partners in the oil exploitation, the most important being ELF-Congo, followed by the Italian company Agip-Recherches.

There are also five American companies, AMOCO, Citizen Energy, Chevron, ARCO and CONOCO; one British company, British Petroleum; and one Dutch company, Shell. (ACI)

Rwanda

Habyarimana Comments on Political Dialogue

EA0404194991 Kigali Domestic Service in French
1115 GMT 4 Apr 91

[Statement by President Juvenal Habyarimana; place and date not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage indistinct] The cease-fire comes when the Rwandan Armed Forces, after having already dislodged the aggressor from the nation's territory at the end of October 1990, are in total control of the military situation, especially the narrow border strip with

Uganda where the invasion and the armed hostilities took place. Since the invasion in Mutara was repulsed, any renewed attempt by the aggressors to infiltrate our country by crossing the border has been repulsed by our Armed Forces, which have inflicted heavy human and material losses on them each time. In other words, Rwanda negotiated from a position of strength. As has been the case for a long time, the armed aggressors are no longer in the nation's territory. [passage omitted]

The fact that a cease-fire agreement was signed with this organization, called the Rwandan Patriotic Front, does not mean the recognition of this foreign entity as a national political institution. Because those who brought us war, fire, and blood claim that name—obviously in order to get a written cease-fire agreement—we were obliged, however, to sign with the organization to which the aggressors claim to belong. This is the meaning of what took place.

The cease-fire agreement stipulates in its fourth article the initiation of a political dialogue. In my address to the nation on 15 February, I invited the national synthesis commission—which has already done very good work in accordance with the defined planning and schedule—to check whether it would be possible to eventually accelerate the legitimatization of political pluralism, a major political objective fixed, as everybody knows, long before the October war.

Soon, and in accordance with the work plan that commission developed, the national synthesis commission will present to the Rwandan public the conclusions of its work, of these national consultations. These conclusions will be accompanied by options for action, showing the direction of the established national consensus, which will allow the government—in respecting scrupulously, as is our habit, the legal framework in force—to choose the most appropriate way to finalize the political readjustment mentioned in my 15 January 1989 speech program. Once this has been legitimatized, the framework for political dialogue will then exist. [passage omitted]

Belgian Foreign Minister Arrives in Kigali

EA0404195491 Kigali Domestic Service in French
1115 GMT 4 Apr 91

[Excerpt] This morning Belgian Foreign Minister Mark Eyskens arrived in Kigali on a two-day working visit to Rwanda during which he will hold talks with high-ranking officials of our country, notably Dr. Casimir Bizimungu, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, and Minister of Justice Sylvestre Nsanzimana. In an interview with the press upon arrival, he said that his country firmly supported Rwanda in its efforts for peace and development and supported the decision made by the Rwandan Government, which on 29 March signed a cease-fire agreement with the Rwandan Patriotic Front. [passage omitted]

Zaire

Ruling Party President Resigns Over 'Intrigues'

AB0404222591 London BBC World Service
in English 1830 GMT 4 Apr 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] With Zaire in some turmoil as it turns itself into a multiparty state, the upheavals are apparently reflected in the ruling MPR [People's Movement of the Revolution] party of President Mobutu. Its president, Nsinga Udjuu Ongwankebi Untube, has quit, and it seems that after only a short time in charge, he has had enough of the internal power struggles and conspiracies. From Kinshasa, Basongo Buyemi telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] The ruling party's president told a press conference today that he had decided to step down after just one year as leader of the ruling party. Mr. Nsinga said that there had been underhand dealings and intrigues against him during his term of office. He said that the final straw had come a few days ago when a group of young activists in the MPR had been found to be destabilizing the national directorate of the party. In his resignation speech, Mr. Nsinga said he was outraged by the behavior of some leading members of the MPR who had been inciting younger members in these activities. Mr. Nsinga had been considered as the right-hand man of President Mobutu but has had a difficult time since he took over last April when the president announced that he was, as he put it, taking a holiday from the party. In the past year there have been suggestions that President Mobutu was undermining his successor by encouraging agitators inside the party. [end recording]

Mobutu Urges Government To Seek Consensus

AB0404153991 Paris AFP in French 1315 GMT
2 Apr 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 2 Apr (AFP)—Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, Zairian head of state, last night urged the new "enlarged" transition government to seek a consensus in spite of "the different political leanings which exist," in order to guarantee a "better living" standard for society, the ZAIRIAN NEWS AGENCY reported today. Marshal Mobutu announced this governmental task at an inaugural meeting of Professor Mulumba Lukoji's newly formed Cabinet, which he chaired at Nsele.

The main task of the new government, President Mobutu declared, will be to ensure economic recovery and to halt the weakening of the Zairian currency. According to General [as received] Mobutu, "the policies to be pursued should be those that boost the country's economic recovery activities for society's welfare." On the political level, the head of state called on the government to take steps "to prepare for the upcoming constitutional conference." Finally, the Zairian president expressed the wish that relations between the various members of the government be marked by "frankness, openness, and courtesy."

Students Attack Teachers, Ransack Homes

AB0404172091 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 2 Apr 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Over the weekend, Zairian students of the University of Kinshasa vented their anger at certain appointments made last week in the government. A number of lecturers from the university were given jobs in the new government, and the students attacked and ransacked their homes. Now the government has responded and is threatening to get tough with the students, as Bosongo Boyami reports in this telex from Kinshasa:

[Begin studio announcer recording] According to a government spokesman, a number of university lecturers were attacked by a group of students from the University of Kinshasa at the weekend. Other sources confirmed that the students attacked lecturers on the night of the 30th to the 31st of March. The incident followed the announcement on Saturday [30 March] of the new members to make up the enlarged transitional government led by Professor Mulumba Lukoji. But government and major opposition parties had refused to join.

Those lecturers who were attacked by the students were considered by them to be close associates of the new members of the government, more than half of which is made up of members of the single ruling party. The Zairian Human Rights League has now issued a statement condemning the student aggression against two university lecturers, Professor Bingoto Mandoko Nampea and Kalambaye Lumpongo.

In a statement, the Human Rights League said that the teachers and members of their families were taken from their homes and driven to the student residences where they were attacked and forced to undergo degrading treatment. Their houses were ransacked, their cars damaged, and their belongings destroyed. This, said the statement, was unworthy behavior on the part of those expected to take on the role of the elite of the country. [end recording]

Ethiopia

Thousands of Dergue Soldiers 'Out of Action'

EA0404123091 (Clandestine) Voice of the
Ethiopian People for Peace, Democracy, and Freedom
in Amharic 0400 GMT 4 Apr 91

[Text] When the heroic EPRDF [Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front] popular forces moved to Nek'emte, destroying enemy forces, under the campaign for liberation and equality from 28 March to 1 April, they killed and wounded 4,100 Dergue soldiers, captured 2,050, and totally put out of action 6,150 Dergue soldiers. In addition, they seized 10 tanks, three BM rocket launchers, two artillery pieces, one 37-mm anti-aircraft gun, more than 3,400 light and heavy weapons, numerous rounds of ammunition, and 18 vehicles. In the same operation, our forces burned out five enemy tanks, four BM rocket launchers, two artillery pieces, four B23 anti-aircraft guns, and eight vehicles. Among the 2,050 enemy soldiers captured are three brigade commanders and several officers.

Kenya

Ex-Minister Criticizes Western Nations' Advice

EA0504125591 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1830 GMT 4 Apr 91

[From the "Day in Parliament" program]

[Excerpts] The government has been asked to protect consumers of petroleum products by making sure that multinational companies which supply the products do not take advantage of the increase in VAT [value-added tax] to increase consumer price on such commodities. Contributing to the debate on the finance bill, the member for Bunyala, Mr. Peter Okondo [former Labor minister] urged the Ministry of Finance to ensure that prices for commodities such as kerosene were kept minimal to protect the ordinary mwananchi [citizen] who is the major consumer. [passage omitted]

Turning to politics, the member warned that Kenyans should not heed outside calls or risk wrong advice to experiment on the country's leadership, since they were confident of the fact that they have the best leader. He noted with pride that Kenya had one of the best developed economies in Africa with the best telephone communication facilities up to the village level. He wondered where the so-called reformists were during the KANU [Kenya African National Union] review committee when Kenyans had been given the opportunity to air their views. [passage omitted]

Noting that some Western nations calling for multiparty systems of politics were not serious, Mr. Okondo wondered why countries like the United States had for 43 years been ruled under one party. He further said that Britain, which was considered to be the mother for

democracy, had also for 700 years been under a one-party system. [paragraph as heard]

Mr. Okondo observed that it was unfair for such countries to assume that Kenya, which has been independent for only 27 years, could have reached their standards. Such countries, he said, realized at the time of single-party rule that they needed such a system to cement and bring together their peoples, improve their economies, political, and social status before they introduced multi-parties. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Government Says Kenyan Somalis Fomenting Trouble

EA0404105891 Mogadishu Domestic Service
in Somali 1645 GMT 3 Apr 91

[Excerpts] A spokesman for the Ministry of Information today disclosed that the Somali people were surprised at the deplorable activities being committed by the Kenyan Government aimed at creating disturbances in Somalia and, thereby, undermining the interim government, which is now busy rebuilding the country and improving the living standards of the Somali people, after the toppling of the dictator, Siad Barre.

The spokesman said that both the Somali Government and the United Somali Congress, USC, protest against the Kenyan Government for providing the remnants of dictator Siad Barre, who are still hiding in areas of southern regions, with arms and [words indistinct]. Mr. Omar Arteh Ghalib, the interim prime minister of the Somali Republic, had warned the Kenyan Government to stop practising such an activity, or else bilateral relations would be put in jeopardy. The spokesman said the two countries' relations had been through good and bad times. The peoples of the two countries, however, have always cooperated in resolving their differences through understanding and negotiations, for the sake of good-neighborliness, brotherly Africanism, and coexistence. It was a fact, the spokesman said, that such mutual interests would live on even though the governments of both countries might be replaced. He said such replacements should not affect the long-standing bilateral interests of the two peoples. [passage omitted]

The spokesman disclosed that of late, especially since the overthrow of Siad Barre, there has been an influx into Kenya of criminals who shared the dictatorial rule of Siad Barre, and there are indications that Kenya was involved in activities aimed at creating chaos and instability in Somalia by supporting the defeated remnant soldiers of Siad Barre.

Most of these criminals are relatives of Siad Barre, and it is not yet known whether they are living in Kenya as refugees. They then issue allegations aimed at harming the Somali nation, using the funds they have stolen from the Somali people. Those stolen funds are what they are

using in their effort to use Kenya as a launching pad for conspiracies directed against the Somali people and to once again create chaos among the peace-loving Somalis who have now started to emerge from the problems left behind by Siad Barre's regime. It is unfortunate, the spokesman said, that those people of Somali origin, holding top government and Army posts, are engaged in providing the remnant soldiers of Siad Barre, near Kismaayo, with financial and moral support on a clan basis.

It should be recalled that the Kenyan Government has, on many occasions, announced that it will not allow elements opposed to the governments of its neighbors to make Kenya a base from which attacks could be launched. By this, Kenya meant that it would observe good-neighborliness and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, as is stipulated in the OAU Charter. Despite Kenya's clear policy, the spokesman said that there is a possibility that Kenya's people of Somali origin, who hold government posts, are involved in activities that will cause chaos in Somalia. This issue might [words indistinct], there is no argument about whether bilateral relations can be [words indistinct].

In light of the latest events, the Kenya Government will be responsible for any souring of Somali-Kenya relations. It is important that the government in Nairobi launch a lengthy probe into this issue to come up with the actual facts, so that good-neighborliness and Africanism is maintained. In conclusion, the spokesman said, we remind supporters of Siad Barre and his policy that they are making (?fruitless) efforts, as Siad Barre's time has come to an end. He wronged his country and people for a long time.

Democratic Front Chief Hails Saudi Peace Efforts

PM0404153691 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT
in Arabic 2 Apr 91 p 5

[Interview with Dr. Hassan Ali Mireh, leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Somalia, by Khalid Bafaqih in Jeddah; date not given]

[Text] [Bafaqih] What is the aim of your moves in the present situation? Why did you not make these moves earlier?

[Mireh] The danger that has befallen Somalia has developed over time, and through our experience of conditions in Somalia, we have found that there is a pressing need for the Arab states to put pressure on the warring groups in Somalia to bring them together at a conference to be held in an Arab capital, as happened in Lebanon's case. The aim is to bring about a national political system in Somalia, not a one-party system. That is the only solution for stopping the bloodshed and building the homeland. Our cause was neglected because of the Gulf crisis. I hope it will once again return to the forefront and be given attention. He added: We do not recognize the existence of a government in Somalia. It is one organization among many that occupies most of the

country. We want to brief officials on developments with the Somali issue and to seek help or aid. I hope that aid to Somalia will reach all areas, not just one area, so that there will be a fair distribution of aid. This, in the knowledge that there are three Somali organizations: the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Somalia [DFLS], which I lead; the National Somali Movement; and the National Somali Front. These three organizations are rejected by the government on the pretext that they have no democratic base.

The DFLS is the oldest organization, having been established in April 1978.

[Bafaqih] What is the direct effect of these disputes on Somalia?

[Mireh] At least 1,000 people have been killed as a result of tribal disputes. And some 600,000 to 700,000 refugees have left the capital for Kenya. Furthermore, Somalia's crops have disappeared completely, and this could lead to an imminent famine.

[Bafaqih] What about the Saudi position?

[Mireh] The Saudi Government has said that it is following what is happening in Somalia and that it hopes that security and stability will be firmly established in the country. Saudi Arabia has called on the Somalis to unite and to abandon their differences to establish a united, stable Somalia and to build a future that guarantees the Muslim Arab people of Somalia their freedom and dignity enabling them to play their historic role in supporting Islamic solidarity. Saudi Arabia has spared no efforts. It has made praiseworthy efforts, and we want more of these efforts and hope that aid will reach all areas and everyone.

Uganda

Government Denies Involvement With Rwandan Rebels

EA0504102691 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 4 Apr 91

[Text] The Uganda Government has strongly refuted a statement made by the Rwandese minister of foreign [affairs] and international cooperation, Mr. Casimir Bizimungu, in an interview with the BBC radio, that the Uganda Government is involved on the side of the rebels. A statement issued by the Foreign and Regional Affairs Ministry in Kampala this evening says the Uganda Government received his negative comment with great dismay and concern, especially in view of Uganda's contribution towards the search for a peaceful resolution of the conflict ever since the Rwandese crisis started.

Moreover, the statement goes on, for the Rwandese foreign minister to have made the comment at a time when he himself has just signed an accord with the RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front], committing his government

to the peaceful resolution of the conflict itself was absurd and a complete disregard of Uganda's cooperation and contribution at various bilateral and regional contacts, especially in Mwanza, Kinshasa, Gbadolite, Zanzibar, and Dar es Salaam. Those contacts and meetings resulted in an important development when on 29 March 1991 a cease-fire agreement between the Government of Rwanda and the RPF was signed. The statement says Uganda's attendance of the signing ceremony was further testimony to her commitment to the promotion of peace in Rwanda.

In all seriousness, the statement declared, one would expect Rwanda, more than any other country, to seek the cooperation of the international community, especially that of neighboring states, so that there is understanding and harmony in Rwanda and in the region as a whole.

It will be recalled that on several occasions in the past, similar accusations against Uganda by the Rwandese Government have been made. The Uganda Government takes strong exception to those accusations, because none of them have ever been substantiated. Uganda, it should be appreciated, has gone to great lengths and at great expense to help Rwanda solve her problem. In a rare and unprecedented move, Uganda allowed Rwandese to use her territory to monitor any irregularities that may violate the territorial integrity of Rwanda. The team has not reported any case of irregularities emanating from the Ugandan side and instead there have been cases

of shooting from the Rwandese side into Ugandan territory in which innocent Ugandans have been killed in broad daylight.

The statement makes it categorically clear that Uganda has no single interest in aiding the Rwandese rebels as alleged. Instead, the government said, Uganda is principled in her stand never to interfere in the internal affairs of other states, and is hopeful of a quick resolution of the conflict in Rwanda so that peace and tranquility return to that country.

The statement says if, however, the Rwandese authorities feel genuinely aggrieved, they would be well advised to refer their grievances to the good offices of President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire as mediator, as well as to the OAU secretary general, who is supposed to put a neutral observer force in place. Otherwise, what is most expected of the authorities in Rwanda, the statement says, is to help build up the cooperation and confidence so far achieved in order to assist the mediator to fulfil his duties.

The statement says on her part Uganda will extend her full cooperation to the mediator and the OAU secretary general during the second phase of dialogue and also in the observance of the cease-fire. In this regard, Uganda has made a firm decision to contribute the requisite number of observer troops in accordance with the cease-fire agreement.

Pik Botha: Ties With U.S. 'Just Too Good'*MB0404111991 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1003 GMT 4 Apr 91*

[Text] Cape Town April 4 SAPA—It looked like the "moment of decision" was being reached beginning with the phased withdrawal of United States sanctions against South Africa, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Mr Hank Cohen, said on Thursday [4 April].

He was addressing a brief press conference after a meeting South Africa's minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

Both men described current U.S./SA [South Africa] relations as excellent.

Mr Cohen is among delegates at the international Aspen Institute conference in Cape Town, aimed largely at informing U.S. congressmen confidentially about current developments in South Africa.

He took the opportunity on Thursday morning of having a meeting with Mr Botha to discuss what Mr Botha described as a "variety of aspects of bilateral relations."

Among senior officials who accompanied them were South Africa's newly-appointed ambassador to the United States, Mr Harry Schwarz, and the U.S. ambassador to South Africa, Mr William Lacy Swing.

Mr Botha described U.S./SA relations as "just too good."

Mr Cohen said that "as is usually the case, I find it unusually productive to have discussions with him (Mr Botha) and government officials."

He was particularly interested in developments in Angola and Mozambique—among the matters discussed.

Asked about the state of play on U.S. sanctions against South Africa, Mr Cohen said he wished to reiterate that the U.S. Government was bound by the anti-apartheid legislation of its Congress.

Once South Africa had met all the conditions required by the legislation, President George Bush would begin negotiating with Congress on the process of suspending or modifying the sanctions.

The timing was up to the South African Government, but Mr Cohen added, it looked like the "moment of decision" was being neared.

The two remaining conditions for the start to the lifting of sanctions were the release of all political prisoners, and the repeal of the group areas and population registration acts.

President F. W. de Klerk has committed the government to repealing these two acts—and the land acts—during the current parliamentary session, while the government and the ANC [African National Congress] have, in terms

of the Pretoria Minute, provisionally targetted April 30 for the release of remaining political prisoners.

Government, ANC, Inkatha Deny Alliance*MB0304194691 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
3 Apr 91 p 5*

[By political correspondent Peter Fabricius: "Govt, ANC, Inkatha Deny Moves To Form Exclusive Alliance"]

[Text] The Government, the ANC [African National Congress] and Inkatha have denied that they have officially discussed the formation of a "troika" alliance among themselves that would exclude other political parties.

But some Government leaders are believed to have informally discussed the idea of a National Party [NP]/ANC/Inkatha interim coalition which they believe could command 90 percent of the country's support.

Violence

The three parties responded to mounting speculation since the weekend, after a reported call by Inkatha Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi for a troika leadership—comprising himself, President de Klerk and ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela—to "guide" the country.

Mr Mandela is reported to have described the suggestion as reasonable.

The exchange happened when the two leaders met in Durban to discuss the continuing violence between their supporters.

But yesterday leading spokesmen of all three parties hastened to give the reassurance that no secret deal had been struck or even discussed.

Constitutional Development Minister Dr Gerrit Viljoen said informal discussions were taking place concerning a multi-party conference.

Senior ANC national executive committee member Aziz Pahad said any interim government would have to be "inclusive not exclusive".

He said the ANC believed one of the possibilities of an all-party conference was that it could be transformed into an interim government.

There would have to be many bilateral discussions about who should attend the all-party conference. The Government was holding such discussions and so was the ANC. However, Mr Pahad was not aware of any discussions between the ANC and Inkatha on this point.

Dr Frank Mdlalose, national chairman of the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], denied that his party was holding discussions about an alliance with the ANC and the NP "to the exclusion of anyone else".

But the IFP was prepared to speak to everyone, including the ANC and the NP.

Government sources have also played down the meeting of parliamentary leaders which President de Klerk has called in his office for next Monday [8 April].

They said the meeting should be seen as an attempt to create a parliamentary forum rather than a "united front", as had been speculated.

Support

The sources said Mr de Klerk has already established two forums of parties within the system—a forum of ministers' councils in the three Houses of Parliament which had been meeting three or four times a year, and a forum of regional leaders (the self-governing territories and the provincial administrations) which had met a few times.

Monday's gathering would be the start of a third forum, they said.

Weekend press speculation gives the meeting a much larger importance, presenting it as an effort to counter plans by the ANC and others to unite support for an elected constituent assembly to draw up a new constitution.

Vlok, Buthelezi To Discuss Traditional Arms Ban

MB0404124391 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 4 Apr 91 p 2

[Report by Wilson Zwane: "Vlok Defers Ruling on Weapons Issue"]

[Text] Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said yesterday an ANC [African National Congress] request for a total ban of the carrying of "traditional" weapons would be discussed with Inkatha President Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Vlok's announcement came after a three-hour discussion with senior ANC and Alexandra Civic Organisation (ACO) officials in Pretoria yesterday.

Addressing a media briefing after the meeting, Vlok said the ANC and ACO request for a ban on traditional weapons would be considered, but nothing would be enforced unilaterally as any solution would work best if it was arrived at in cooperation with all interested parties.

Discussions on the matter would also be held with Buthelezi.

"I agree with the ANC that pangas [large knives] and axes are not traditional weapons, but we must be very careful when we disarm people. It is not only a knife or axe or a sharpened pole that can be a dangerous weapon. A stone or even a woman's shoe can be a dangerous weapon under certain circumstances," Vlok said.

ACO official Popo Molefe said although his delegation and Vlok had not agreed on the banning of traditional weapons, the talks were "frank and serious".

He added that while the talks dealt with violence throughout SA [South Africa], their focus was on the violence in Alexandra.

Vlok said curfews had been successful in removing people from the streets during certain periods.

He added it was ironical that the ANC, which had asked him to use every means to stop the violence, was now calling for the lifting of curfews.

"The imposition of curfews is one way of dealing with the violence," Vlok said.

Other issues, including allegations of police partiality and the hostel system, were also discussed.

"We have assured the ANC that the police are impartial and the issue of the hostels is being investigated by the government," Vlok said.

The ANC representatives at yesterday's meeting were internal leader Walter Sisulu, Secretary-General Alfred Nzo, Intelligence Chief Jacob Zuma, National Executive member Joe Nhlanhla and SACP [South African Communist Party] General-Secretary Joe Slovo.

The ACO was represented by its president Moses Mayekiso, General-Secretary Richard Mdakane, Molefe and human rights lawyer Azar Cachalia, while Vlok was accompanied by his deputy Johan Scheepers and Deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach.

ANC Executive Committee Meets

MB0404145091 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 4 Apr 91

[Text] The African National Congress' [ANC] Executive Committee has begun an urgent meeting in Johannesburg to examine the recent violence in black cities and towns.

The meeting follows a meeting last Saturday [30 March] between Mr. Nelson Mandela, ANC deputy president, and Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Inkatha Freedom Party president. The ANC said after a meeting with Law and Order Minister Mr. Adriaan Vlok yesterday that blacks must stop using traditional weapons against each other.

Buthelezi Rejects Weapons Ban

MB0404212391 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1845 GMT 4 Apr 91

[Text] The chief minister of kwaZulu and leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party, Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says he is surprised about the manner in which the ANC [African National Congress] is handling the question of the carrying of traditional weapons.

Dr. Buthelezi was commenting on the pressure exerted on the government by the ANC to prohibit the carrying of traditional weapons.

He said he was not opposed to a prohibition of other weapons but that traditional weapons were part of Zulu culture. He pointed out that it was not traditional weapons that were claiming lives, but AK-47 rifles and bombs.

Four Killed in Overnight Unrest on Witwatersrand

*MB0504072391 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0714 GMT 5 Apr 91*

[Text] Pretoria April 5 SAPA—Four people were killed and another three wounded in unrest related violence on the Witwatersrand during the past 24 hours, according to the official SA [South African] Police unrest report.

At Meadowlands, Soweto, two men were stabbed and hacked to death and one man was badly injured with stab and hack wounds.

Also in Soweto, a third man was killed and another wounded when they were attacked with pangas [large knives] in two separate incidents.

At Alexandra, north of Johannesburg, police found the body of a fourth man who had been stabbed dead.

In other incidents in Soweto, a man was wounded when unknown gunmen fired a number of rounds at a private dwelling. Another home was extensively damaged in a petrol-bomb attack.

At Wesselton, near Ermelo, a home was also damaged by a petrol bomb.

Six Reported Killed in Unrest Since 3 Apr

*MB0404165991 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in Afrikaans 1545 GMT 4 Apr 91*

[Text] Six people are reported to have died since yesterday in unrest incidents. One of the victims was necklaced. The charred body of a 16-year-old youth was found near Wartburg, in Natal. At Nhlaleni in Natal two men died of stab wounds. The bodies of two men were found at Dube, in Soweto, on the Witwatersrand. One person had been hacked to death at Alexandra, north of Johannesburg.

Two Inkatha Members Killed in KwaZulu 2 Apr

*MB0304124291 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1100 GMT 3 Apr 91*

[Text] Two Inkatha members have been killed in KwaZulu. Police say the two people were killed by unidentified assailants at the (Sobukhe) Reserve yesterday. Three huts belonging to one of the victims were petrol-bombed in the attack. KwaZulu police report that another woman was injured in the attack. Police found an AK-47 rifle at the scene of the attack.

Police Arrest 7 Men for 13 Alexandra Killings

*MB0404134691 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1100 GMT 4 Apr 91*

[Text] The police arrested seven men (?after a) shooting incident at a vigil in Alexandra near Johannesburg last week when 13 people were killed and 17 injured. The liaison officer for the police on the Witwatersrand, Colonel Frans Malherbe, said an AK-47 rifle, a pistol, and ammunition had been seized.

Delegates Accept ANC-DP Goodwill Agreement

*MB0404093591 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0800 GMT 4 Apr 91*

[Text] Delegates to an indaba on talks for a united Port Elizabeth last night overwhelmingly accepted a goodwill agreement tabled by the ANC [African National Congress] and Democratic Party [DP]. Shadley Nash reports:

[Nash] The delegates drawn from all political spectrums agreed on a four-point goodwill agreement tabled after an historic pact between the ANC and Democratic Party was forged on Tuesday [2 April]. The agreement calls for unity, stability, peace and political tolerance and equity for all. Delegates will now debate the four points with their various constituencies and report back to a follow-up meeting on 2 May. Town clerk Bill Botha who chaired the meeting said afterwards he was thankful to the ANC and Democratic Party for the valuable document. Several delegates said they believed the meeting to be a major success.

Tutu Urges Leaders To Reconsider Sanctions

*MB0404160391 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1500 GMT 4 Apr 91*

[Text] One of South Africa's most vocal campaigners for black rights, Archbishop Desmond Tutu of the Anglican Church, has urged antiapartheid leaders to reconsider the need for sanctions against South Africa.

Archbishop Tutu said in an interview with foreign journalists in Cape Town that antiapartheid leaders and clergymen should discuss whether to ask the international community to begin lifting sanctions.

He said that black people in South Africa, and not foreign governments, should determine when sanctions should be lifted.

PAC Supports Tutu's Call for End to Violence

*MB0404204791 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2000 GMT 4 Apr 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Apr 4 SAPA—The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] on Thursday [4 April] endorsed Archbishop Desmond Tutu's recent plea for peace—and also accused "Angola's Battalion 32 and Koevoet [Crowbar—former South-West African Police counterinsurgency unit]" of involvement in the countrywide killings.

"The archbishop was making an appeal from the heart, and with the alarming violence that is devouring our people we have witnessed many brave interventions on his part to stop the killings.

"The PAC endorses his plea for peace. It is well known that our organisation, except in self-defence, has not engaged itself in killing fellow Africans.

"Indeed our slogan which reverberates throughout our rallies in this country is 'peace amongst the Africans and war against the enemy'.

"We are rather concerned that the (archbishop) has not sufficiently taken into account the role of armed bandit racist elements who wish to weaken the liberation movements and thus delay the process of our emancipation by their murderous activity, which continues unchecked."

PAC Spokesman Mr Barney Desai pointed out that the culture of violence was created by those who had created apartheid.

He said apartheid had not been abolished, and that the country was merely experiencing "grandiose visions clothed in liberation phrases".

Why were PAC prisoners not released unconditionally and why its exiles were still abroad if change was truly afoot, he asked.

Moreover, education was still not desegregated, and he also questioned whether State President F.W. de Klerk's land reform proposals were truly a break with the past "when 87 per cent of the land will remain in white hands".

Inkatha, ANC Cast Blame Over Natal Violence

*MB0404160191 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 4 Apr 91*

[Text] Inkatha and the ANC [African National Congress] are blaming each other for the continuing tension in the Midlands townships around Natal. Carmel Rickard reports:

[Rickard] The slanging match is continuing between the two sides whose members appear to be at the center of fighting in the Richmond area. ANC officials have blamed Inkatha for initiating the violence, saying the ANC were simply defending themselves.

On the other hand, Inkatha has issued a statement this afternoon saying this view does not tally with the fact that all those who have died so far have been members or supporters of Inkatha.

The IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] also points out that police have arrested members of the ANC Youth Brigade from Richmond, including the local leader of the youth brigade, in connection with murder, and that nearly 30 others allegedly linked to the ANC are under investigation on related charges.

Inkatha also claims members of the ANC have been bussed into Ndeleni and that this has caused conflict with the local people.

Inkatha Criticizes Richmond, Natal Violence

*MB0404204291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1917 GMT 4 Apr 91*

[Text] Durban Apr 4 SAPA—The recent violence in Richmond's Ndeleni Township in Natal goes against the spirit of the peace initiatives launched by the leadership of the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] and the African National Congress, the IFP said in a statement on Thursday [4 April]. Violence in the area has claimed the lives of 29 people since last Friday. "These senseless acts of violence do not help bring about peace in this country," said Inkatha Institute Spokesman Peter auf der Heyde.

KwaNdebele Announces Cabinet Reshuffle 2 Apr

*MB0304193691 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
3 Apr 91 p 2*

[SAPA report: "Reshuffle in KwaNdebele"]

[Text] KwaNdebele Chief Minister Prince James Mahlangu yesterday announced a Cabinet reshuffle.

Deputy ministers have also been appointed.

Two ministers serving in the present Cabinet will swap portfolios.

Former minister of internal affairs Mr Solly Mntungwa Mahlangu will take over the Information and Citizen Liaison Department.

The previous minister of that department, Mr Lucas Guy Mthimunya, takes over Internal Affairs.

Mr Steven Skosana becomes deputy minister for health, and Paradise Mahlangu will be deputy minister for education and culture.

The present deputy minister of internal affairs Mr Jabu L. Mahlangu will become the deputy minister of works and water affairs.

Mr Steve Mabona, formerly a deputy minister in the Chief Minister's Department, will now be more involved in the Law and Order Department.

Black Consciousness Head on Organization Demands

*MB0304192391 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
3 Apr 91 p 8*

[Article by Mosibudi Mangena, exiled chairman of the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania, BCMA]

[Excerpts] From inception, the BCMA envisaged some kind of bargaining taking place between the white racist

power structure and the oppressed people, most probably towards the climax of the struggle.

The South African Students Organisation policy manifesto of 1971 and the writings of the leadership of the BCMA during that period, such as Steve Biko, exhorted blacks to organise and form themselves into a powerful bloc that can effectively confront the equally well-organised and homogeneous white oppressors and by so doing place themselves in a position to bargain. [passage omitted]

The overall objectives of the NP [National Party] under the De Klerk and other white supremacist parties are basically the same; namely, to advance the interests and maintain privileges of whites through the oppression of blacks. What has changed drastically is the balance of power between liberal whites and the traditional types.

De Klerk and his clique have now moved to the ground occupied all along by the liberals.

The strategy of the regime is to emasculate the liberation movement, depoliticise and demobilise its opponents. Negotiations will then be conducted with a weakened and divided black community that is incapable of making any coherent demands or backing its demands with coherent organisation and meaningful political action.

The oppressed have a duty to resist these machinations of the regime. They should dismantle none of their infrastructures that enable them to wage struggle in its different manifestations.

To meet the demands of the times, the BCMA has adopted positions meant to promote the interests of the oppressed.

- The BCMA has proposed the holding of a consultative conference of all components of the liberation movements as well as workers' organisations in order to bring about greater unity in the ranks of the oppressed. We need unity now more than ever before so that we can articulate the demands of the oppressed with one powerful voice.
- The BCMA calls for the democratisation of the negotiating process which will be achieved by the establishment of a constituent assembly elected on the basis of one-person-one-vote on one voter's roll that recognises no race, region, sex or religion. Our break with racist practices of the past must be clean and complete. It will be the duty of the democratically-elected constituent assembly to draw up a new constitution for the country.
- Modalities for the establishment of the constituent assembly should be negotiated with the regime at a neutral venue outside the country under the chairmanship of an impartial mediator. This is to protect the liberation movement from the forces of the regime and avoid the situation where the regime is a participant as well as a referee.

—The constitution must contain mechanisms for the redistribution of land and wealth. Failure to do so would mean that the economic oppression of blacks visited upon them by centuries of colonialism and racism will continue. Mere repeal of racist laws without corrective measures will ensure perpetuation of the status quo as privatised racism. In fact, the BCMA believes that the repeal of racist law and the establishment of democratic political order will only be the starting point of a long struggle to liberate blacks from the clutches of economic slavery.

The struggle must continue in all its forms until a political settlement is reached.

Disagreement in Transvaal Over 'Defense Units'

MB0404182091 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
4 Apr 91 3

[Unattributed report: "Police Warn CAST Over Defence Units"]

[Text] Police and the Civic Associations of the Southern Transvaal [Cast] are at loggerheads over Cast's threat that it will help in setting up "community defence units" unless the fighting factions are disarmed by next Wednesday [10 April].

Cast spokesman, Mr. Cas Coovadia, said yesterday it would be tragic if Cast's members were forced to "fight violence with violence."

At a press conference last week, Cast gave the Government two weeks to disarm both factions or it would help in providing the community with weapons to stave off attackers.

Coovadia said Cast was presently looking at ways of building up a stock of weapons.

"We are speaking to communities and organisations such as the ANC [African National Congress] to find ways of defending ourselves.

"Weapons aren't easy to come by but people can be very creative when their lives are threatened," he said.

Asked to comment, police said they would take action against any group which took the law into its own hands.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order, Captain Craig Kotze, said police would not tolerate the existence of private political armies.

"We welcome those who wish to combat crime and violence to work with the police.

"Self-defence units will only continue to polarise communities along political lines and increase the potential for violence," he said.

He said until people involved in violence settled their disputes, violence would continue.

Windhoek 'Concerned' by Delays Over Walvis Bay

MB0304194391 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
3 Apr 91 p 10

[Report by Dale Lautenbach of the Star Africa Service:
"Namibia Concerned at Delay Over Walvis Bay"]

[Text] Windhoek—Namibia, which wants an urgent resolution of the Walvis Bay dispute, is concerned that Pretoria might be trying to delay the issue until the all-party conference scheduled for later this year.

The suggestion first appeared publicly in a report in a South African periodical which quoted "senior Government sources close to the talks" as saying that the Government alone could not decide on the future of Walvis Bay as it would entail an alteration in the country's borders, which would in turn require changing the South African Constitution.

The sources said that at this "delicate stage" of negotiations between parties in South Africa and just prior to an all-party conference, Pretoria was unwilling to initiate unilateral changes to the constitution. Instead, it would like to see its "prospective partners in the constitutional process", who include the ANC [African National Congress], shoulder some of the responsibility.

The journal also reported that Foreign Minister Pik Botha told his Namibian counterpart, Theo-Ben Gurirab, that the De Klerk Government had already decided "in principle" to hand over the harbour town.

The suggestion of holding the issue over to an all-party conference is not wide of similar reports from knowledgeable Namibian sources.

Whatever they might think about Pretoria's motives for wanting to postpone the handover, officials in Windhoek reject the argument that handing over the port would first involve a change in the South African Constitution.

They point out that at the talks in Cape Town on March 14 the Government agreed to shift its northern border with Namibia from the north bank of the Orange River to the centre of the stream in accordance with international practice. No change to the Constitution was considered necessary.

On the question of agreement in principle, Mr. Gurirab has made it clear that Namibia wants a recognition in principle that Walvis Bay and the offshore islands are an integral part of Namibia. It is prepared only to negotiate the modalities of the handover.

As far as Namibia is concerned, although round one went well in terms of laying the groundwork and goodwill for future talks, that recognition of principle was not given.

It is not clear to the Namibians what the South African Government would want to achieve by involving the

ANC and others in the dispute if it has already established the principle of the sovereignty of Walvis Bay, the very kernel of the Namibian demand.

ANC officials have already publicly recognised Walvis Bay as part and parcel of Namibia.

The next round of talks between the two governments on the Walvis Bay issue is expected to take place in Windhoek "within weeks".

National Antirepression Forum Disbands

MB0304191991 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
3 Apr 91 p 4

[Report by Themba Molefe: "Top Human Rights Group Disbands"]

[Text] The National Anti-Repression Forum [Narf], which has for years monitored detention without trial, disbanded last week.

Narf, which last month merged with the Detainees Parents Support Committee [DPSC] and the Detainees Support Committee [Descom], said in a statement:

"The reason is that detentions are rapidly becoming a thing of the past the style of repression is changing.

"Our workers will continue anti-repression monitoring and support work from within the community structures such as civic bodies, which will be more effective and appropriate.

"However, we cannot write the final chapter of DPSC and Descom without paying tribute to our friends and supporters who made possible whatever success we may have had in fighting against repression of the apartheid state in the past."

As DPSC folds after 10 years of fighting against detention without trial, the Human Rights Commission reported that no new detentions were recorded last week and two detainees under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act were released.

They are ANC [African National Congress] members Mr Welile Nhlapo and Mr Felix Bafana Ngwenya.

However, it noted that one person was still detained under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act, although this was not confirmed officially.

In all, 16 people were still detained under the Internal Security Act last week.

Ciskei Police Detain Announcer Over Strike*MB0404152891 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 4 Apr 91*

[Text] Ciskei police have detained a senior announcer on Radio Ciskei. As Frans Kruger reports, this comes amid rising tension caused by a three-day-old strike by civil servants in the territory:

[Kruger] The National Education, Health, and Allied Workers Union claimed the total number of people now detained by Ciskei as a result of the strike is nine, almost all of them union officials. Among them is (Mphuthumi Mafani), the senior announcer on Radio Ciskei. The union said he had allowed a union official to announce meetings to discuss the strike on his program Taxi Time yesterday afternoon and was detained the same evening at his home.

Civil servants in the territory resumed their strike on Tuesday [2 April], claiming the government had failed to honor its promise to pay them the same rates as in South Africa. The Ciskei in turn has threatened to dismiss the strikers tomorrow.

Institute for Multiparty Democracy Inaugurated*MB0404185591 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1749 GMT 4 Apr 91*

[By political correspondent Pierre Claassen]

[Excerpts] Cape Town Apr 4 SAPA—The fledgling Institute for Multi-party Democracy was launched in Cape Town on Thursday [4 March] night with a United States grant of U.S. dollars two million (R [rand]5.2 million).

The documents confirming the grant were signed by U.S. Ambassador Mr Bill Swing and Mr Dennis Barrett, director of the Agency for International Development through which the grant was made, and by the Institute's executive chairman, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, and his national director, Dr Saths Cooper.

The U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Mr Hank Cohen also attended the brief ceremony at the ambassador's Bishopscourt residence.

Mr Swing spoke briefly after the signing and said the grant was a continuation of a long list of grants funded by the agency, including the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (IDASA). [passage omitted]

Thanking him, Dr Dhlomo said when others stood back to wait and see whether the young Institute would succeed, the U.S. had come forward to help prove that it could work.

"We have set ourselves a mammoth task but not an impossible one. We are debating whether democracy will come to pass in South Africa. We are not sure but we are hopeful that it will. We are even less (hopeful) that if it does that we can assure that it lasts and puts down roots."

The grant brings the total of such U.S. aid since 1982 to 150 million U.S. dollars (R390 million).

Former Political Prisoner Refused Visa*MB0504072791 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 5 Apr 91*

[Text] Former political prisoner Helene Pastoors won't be allowed back into South Africa. The government has refused the ANC [African National Congress] member's application for a visa to attend a language policy conference at the University of Pretoria this weekend. The Department of Home Affairs has written a letter to the ANC's Legal Department saying her return at this time would be inappropriate.

Pastoors says the decision has exposed the government as far as the Groote Schuur and Pretoria Minutes are concerned. She says the government has no legal reason for refusing her application as her case is covered in those agreements. Pastoors is still an ANC member but lives in Brussels since her release from prison in 1989. She was originally sentenced to 10 years in prison in 1986 but was released following intense international pressure.

Energy Minister on National Coal Production*MB0404154491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1508 GMT 4 Apr 91*

[Text] London April 4 SAPA—South Africa's coal production must rise by 36 per cent by the year 2000 in order to keep pace with growing demand says Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs Mr George Bartlett.

He was addressing a conference on coal in London on Thursday [4 April].

Mr Bartlett said: "The challenge facing South Africa—now the world's third largest exporter of steam coal after the U.S. and Australia—is to produce energy cheaply, despite the higher costs that are inevitably associated with responsible environment management."

In 1990, the value of South Africa's domestic coal sales amounted to about 50 per cent of all mineral sales. It was the biggest contributor to foreign exchange earnings after gold with 47.4 million tons exported at a value of R[rand]3.8 billion.

COSATU Plans Mass Action for Assembly*MB0404181991 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
4 Apr 91 p 2*

[Report by Ike Mostapi: "COSATU Plans Mass Action"]

[Text] The Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] is to launch an intensive mass action campaign to back the demand for a constituent assembly.

COSATU said at a press conference yesterday it would declare May 1 and June 15 the days of massive protest action against apartheid laws.

A COSATU official, Mr. Ibrahim Patel, said: "We at COSATU believe that the only way to force the Government to agree to the demand of the people is by engaging the masses in protest actions."

COSATU general secretary Mr. Jay Naidoo said there was a need to establish a patriotic front with other black liberation forces to realise the goal of a constituent assembly.

"We need to come together to fight for the total eradication of apartheid," he said.

Patel added that COSATU would consult other trade unions to draft a workers' charter to be presented during the negotiation process.

* COSATU Announces 1991 Campaign Plans

91AF0829C Johannesburg NEW NATION in English
22-28 Feb 91 p 12

[Text] COSATU's [Congress of South African Trade Unions] first Central Executive Committee (CEC) of the year resolved that the federation's two major campaigns for 1991 will be the Constitutional Campaign (CC) and Living Wage Campaign (LWC).

The CC, according to campaign co-ordinator Lisa Seftel, will outline the process leading up to the adoption of a democratic constitution. It will focus on Cosatu's demands for a constituent assembly and an interim government, as well as defining who should be part of the patriotic front and All-Party Congress (APC) and what the role of these forums will be.

The two main components of the campaign will be worker education and mass action.

The CEC has decided to target a day between mid-March and mid-April when workers will take mass action nationally in support of demands decided on as part of the Constitutional Campaign.

A discussion document from the National Campaigns Committee (NCC) sets out the federation's draft demands for a constituent assembly, and appeals for discussion on who should make up the patriotic front and who should attend the All-Party Congress. These issues will also be resolved at the campaigns conference.

So far Cosatu is demanding that:

- delegates to the constituent assembly must be elected in a one person one vote election;
- these delegates must then draw up the new constitution;
- all the proceedings of the assembly must be public;
- regular reportbacks must be given;

—mandating forums must operate during the assembly to discuss the constitution.

Focus

The National Campaigns Committee document also notes that "last year there was no clear focus for the Cosatu Living Wage Campaign and no mass campaign. This has to change."

The CEC defined four key areas for the Living Wage Campaign to focus on this year.

They are an end to retrenchments and the demand that bosses and the state have the responsibility to create jobs; outlawing racial and sexual discrimination; better wages for domestic and farm workers, and centralised bargaining.

The Workers Charter Campaign (WCC) will feed into the CC, as the federation wants the most important worker rights—such as the right to strike—to be included in the new constitution.

However, instead of adopting a completed workers charter at its July congress, Cosatu will adopt a document containing demands agreed on by affiliates.

Summit

This document will then form the basis of Cosatu's mandate to a broad Workers' Summit after July. The summit will then adopt a Workers' Charter.

The Labour Relations Act campaign will be linked to the Living Wage Campaign in that it will focus on rights for farm, domestic and public sector workers.

Cosatu has also committed itself to developing policy on the following aspects of the economy by its congress:

- a growth path for the economy;
- the role of conglomerates in the future;
- forms of ownership, such as nationalisation;
- the role of the state in the economy;
- the education and skills needed to prepare for the future.

The NCC has been given overall responsibility for the economic policy campaign, and is calling a conference in May to discuss proposals to be forwarded to the congress.

5 Apr Press Review on Current Issues, Problems MB0504114191

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Too Much Reliance on Gold As Chief Export—
Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 4 April in its

page 6 editorial points out that 40 percent of South Africa's gold is being "mined at a loss." "Stilfontein Gold Mine has announced it will cease underground operations by the end of the year, and of the 2,950 employees directly affected, about 2,500 will lose their jobs and only 500 will be kept on to mill the surface rock dump for another three years." THE CITIZEN warns South Africa has "relied too much and too long on gold as its chief export. It will have to accept it as a wasting asset, its role is now questionable, and even if the price goes up again, gold will never again be the sure rock on which the economy can be based."

THE STAR

Praise for Cosatu's Workers' Charter—"The Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions] document, which is likely to emerge as a draft Workers' Charter at the federation's annual congress in July, demands the independence of trade unions under a post-apartheid government," notes Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 5 April in a page 10 editorial. "Notably absent are mentions of nationalisation or minimum wages," and there is "stress on having a government which is accountable." "The Cosatu draft represents an admirable basis—from the point of view of organised labour and also that of most ordinary individuals—for a democratic constitution. It is a timely statement of some basics which need to be remembered. Cosatu intends putting these to its allies, the ANC [African National Congress] and the SA [South African] Communist Party, and asking for their endorsement and inclusion in a new constitution."

BUSINESS DAY

Cosatu Concerned About Future Constitutional Rights—"Cosatu's constitutional proposals provide a fascinating insight into the tensions rending South Africa's 'democratic' movements," says a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 5 April. "By implication, they indicate concern that when the De Klerk government eventually relinquishes power, its successor government could be far less accommodating of real opposition." "Cosatu has plainly voiced the same concern over future constitutional rights as felt by many South Africans made apprehensive by the demagoguery of some leaders of the 'democratic' movement. And its proposals underscore the fact that no one in this country can afford to abandon the present constitution before a truly democratic and watertight one can be put in its place."

SOWETAN

Call for ANC's Release of Dissidents—"It is just as well that Umkhonto we Sizwe [spear of the nation; ANC military wing] leader Mr Chris Hani has undertaken that the 'dissidents' still being held in ANC camps will be released by the end of the year," states a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 5 April. "The ANC's justified demands that the South African Government should release its political prisoners are done

some damage by the fact that the organisation is holding 'political' prisoners of its own." The sooner all parties start putting the "painful baggage of war behind them the better."

NEW NATION

People Impatient With ANC's 'Paralysis' Over Violence—"The seeming paralysis of the broad democratic movement, the ANC in particular, in responding to the violence have now engendered a spirit of impatience among the people—a mood that could very easily lead to a further slide into murder and mayhem," declares Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 5-11 April in its page 6 editorial. "We can no longer be content to advance theories on the causes of the violence, nor proffer our condolences to communities that have been scarred by the carnage. The people are calling on the movement to defend them as the one organisation they have always looked upon for guidance and leadership."

THE WEEKLY MAIL

'Strange Hand' Behind Township Violence—Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 5-11 April in a page 16 editorial says: "Give us reason to think differently, President de Klerk. We see a strange hand that is turning local conflicts, even family feuds, into massive conflicts between rival political organisations, using professional, highly-trained and well-armed 'hitsquads'." Although some of this is the result of political rivalry and intolerance, "somebody is supplying guns, and training, and sophisticated knowledge and techniques." "We would like to believe there is no official involvement in such activities. We would also like to believe that you [De Klerk] are acting to curtail any activities such people have or may be planning. We fear, however, that you may feel constrained to act against your military colleagues or that you may be tempted to sit back and watch your opponents torn apart. We see no evidence to contradict this."

* Institute To Promote Reconciliation Launched

91AF0829G Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English
3 Mar 91 p 8

[Article by ZB Molefe]

[Text] This week's launch of the Institute for Multi-Party Democracy (IMPD) gave the impression that we had already arrived at a post-apartheid South Africa.

The political parties represented at the glittering function in one of Cape Town's top hotels told the story—the ANC [African National Congress], PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], Afrikaner Volkswag, SA Communist Party [SACP], Inkatha, the National Party [NP], Solidarity and homeland parties like Ximoko (Gazankulu) and Inyandza (KaNgwane).

There were also political personalities like the Labour Party's Allan Hendrickse, Gazankulu's Hudson Ntsanwisi, the Democratic Party's Zach de Beer and Kwa-Zulu's Frank Mdlalose.

Also present were well-known businessmen like Raymond Ackerman and diplomats from more than 20 countries, including U.S. ambassador William Swing and Finnish charge d'affaires Hannu Uusi-Videnoja.

Former KwaNatal Indaba chairman and ex-KwaZulu education minister Oscar Dhlomo hit the nail on the head: "(You) represent what I believe to be the most representative cross-section of South African political opinion that has ever assembled in one place."

Dhlomo, the IMPD's executive chairman, emphasised the institute should remain politically non-aligned and "accessible to all."

"Despite the continuing violence in our country there are signs, at least at leadership level, that a spirit of greater tolerance is starting to emerge," Dhlomo said.

"Why then," he asked, "are we going to so much trouble to establish an institute to promote something that the leaders of all major parties more or less agree on?"

Part of the answer, he said, lies in the realisation that South Africa's history had left the country without a democratic tradition which could "positively influence and guide our political behaviour in the future."

Dhlomo agreed most South Africans were united in their commitment to root out apartheid "but we do not always realise being anti-apartheid is not the same as being committed to multi-party democracy."

Many interested observers have asked how the IMPD differed from other organisations working in the same field.

Four areas made the IMPD stand out, he said.

Firstly, the institute's trustees represented a wide range of socio-political thinking in South Africa, enabling the institute to operate in areas not open to less representative organisations.

Secondly, it was committed to following a policy of strictly party-political non-alignment.

Thirdly, the emphasis of the institute's activities would be on mass "education" of the public regarding multi-party democracy, political tolerance and national reconciliation.

Finally, most advocacy organisations in South Africa have been pre-dominantly white initiatives. This limited their scope and effectiveness, he said.

Dhlomo warned: "There is no doubt that many signs point to the imminent sprouting of long-dormant seeds of democracy in our country. But we must not become dazzled by the prospects of early success.

"There is still a possibility for the democratic shoots to be trampled underfoot," he said.

Former Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] president Saths Cooper was this week named as the first national director of the IMPD.

Cooper will quit his job as senior lecturer in psychology at the University of the Western Cape.

He told a Press conference he no longer had ties to any political organisation.

Cooper was a founder member of the South African Students' Organisation (Saso) and the Black Peoples' Convention (BPC).

On December 21, 1976 Cooper—together with other prominent Saso members—was sentenced to 10 years in prison.

He was released in 1982 and went on to become Azapo's president. He read for a PhD at Boston University, United States in 1989.

* Hendrickse Discusses Negotiations Process

91AF0829F Johannesburg *NEW NATION* in English
1-7 Mar 91 p 10

[Interview with Labour Party leader the Rev. Allan Hendrickse; place and date not given]

[Text] The idea of an All-Party Congress (APC) is one that has been met with mixed reaction by several political organisations.

One question that has been raised is that of the representation in that forum and the question of "proven support." It has been said that some parties represented in the tricameral parliament do not have any mass support and their taking part in the APC would not be acceptable.

This week, *FACE THE NATION* spoke to Labour Party (LP) leader, Rev. Allan Hendrickse, whose party is one of the formations represented in the tricameral parliament.

Hendrickse is also the chairperson of the ministers' council in the house of representatives of the tricameral parliament.

NEW NATION: In rejecting the APC some political organisations have indicated that there is a danger of involving parties without any tangible support. What is your view?

Hendrickse: I think every existing party, big or small, will have to be represented on an equal basis, because once you talk about proven support, you really have a problem. It does not mean that a party which can call a rally and have an attendance of 100,000 supporters, necessarily has proven support.

NEW NATION: When you say "every existing party," how sure are you every existing party has a constituency?

Hendrickse: I think on the basis that a party—say the ANC [African National Congress]—exists automatically it must come to the APC. That idea of proven support would bring difficulties to the smaller parties that are emerging now.

NEW NATION: There are rumours already that the government is encouraging black people to form political parties which will seek representation in the negotiating table, and those will be flexible for alliances with the NP [National Party]. The ANC could also encourage people to do the same and how will your table look like [as published]?

Hendrickse: I think if we are for achievement we have to start from the positive and unless we have faith in the process of negotiations we will start on a negative phase and you are already making the APC a failure.

I have no problem. Maybe you would say that the older formations that have been existing for some time would automatically qualify for the APC and only the newer formations will have to prove their credibility in terms of their mass support.

NEW NATION: How do you envisage the future of the LP [Labour Party]? Will it go into some alliance?

Hendrickse: We can go for alliances, but our principle is that the LP will have to retain its identity as it is now, with its programme and constitution.

This has been misinterpreted by the media, saying that we want to continue to exist as a coloured party. We have never been a coloured party. We have members across the racial line.

But we do not want firm alliances, because we want to maintain the rights to agree and disagree with every political party. So, loose alliances and co-operation is possible.

NEW NATION: Some observers believe that this is the last racial parliament and it may also be the last session of the present parliament. Do you agree?

Hendrickse: I do not think this is going to be the last session of this parliament, but I can certainly say that there will be no other election for a new parliament under the present tricameral structure.

In other words, we may have to continue for another year or two. The whole process of negotiations, I believe, is going to be much longer than just an immediate end of parliament, so to say.

This parliament will have to continue to exist, because, for instance, any proposed legislation even in terms of a constituent assembly will have to come before parliament, before it could take place.

NEW NATION: What about the call for an interim government, can it not replace the present government, whereby no other session of this parliament would be needed?

Hendrickse: But even if there is an interim arrangement, it is not going to happen this year. And to provide for that interim arrangement does mean a constitutional change and this in itself is going to take time, it may not be this year.

NEW NATION: What is your overall impression of F.W. de Klerk's reform process? Is it moving at a pace you would expect?

Hendrickse: The whole process of a change taking place and the speed is actually about the expectations. It started last year with the unbanning of ANC, SACP [South African Communist Party], the return of some exiles and the release of Dr Mandela. That in itself was a big job from where the Nationalist government already was.

The pronouncements, again on February 1 this year, although not taking us by surprise, I think one expected the question of the Group Areas and the Land Acts—which we have been talking about during the past year—we did not foresee the repeal of the race classification act, we thought this would come later.

NEW NATION: We have an education crisis and as one of the country's education ministers would you say the reform is addressing the backlog in education?

Hendrickse: I do not think that the education crisis is something that can be addressed in the opening of parliament speech like the other issues.

The education crisis is based on the differentiation that we have had in the past. And also the fact that there has been wrong strategies to fight the inequalities. There was a wrong strategy to keep the kids out of school; the wrong strategy to bring down schools and expect that they would be repaired over night.

But it was also bad for the state not to provide facilities in the past. There is always a problem about per capita in expenditure, and I believe the question is being addressed.

NEW NATION: In your statement after the February 1 speech by De Klerk, you said you welcomed the speech. Are you comfortable with the announcement that town councils will enter voluntarily into agreements to create a new order of local government, such as a single non-racial municipality?

Hendrickse: In one of the debates in this session I indicated that while we welcome the motion that is taking place, it is giving too much recognition to the Conservative Party (CP) if one takes into account that they enjoy the control of most of the towns.

While the government has taken the biggest leap towards ending apartheid—in terms of the Group Areas Act and others—I think they should be strong and brave enough to create a new local government structure in a more acceptable way, and not to make concessions to the CP.

NEW NATION: The LP has taken a decision against an elected constituent assembly, what is your alternative on the formulation of a new constitution?

Hendrickse: We rejected it because people—out of the euphoria of Namibia—think that the situation that prevailed in Namibia is the same that prevails in South Africa. It is a far different situation.

Before you can get to a CA [Constituent Assembly], the only power that can decide upon it is the present parliament. In the Namibian situation it was the SA [Republic of South Africa] parliament, because it existed.

So you cannot expect the dissolution of the present parliament now and convene an election for a CA. It is still the parliament itself that will have to decide on the constitutional process that must take place.

NEW NATION: What kind of process do you think can work for South Africa?

Hendrickse: Our view is that a process of negotiations should unfold where all structures, including the apartheid ones should be included.

Our end product, therefore must be based on the black aspirations and fears and at the same time addressing the white fears as are now being demonstrated by the CP and others.

We believe on a regionalisation programme based on a geographical structure, which means a totally non-racial or ethnical federal system.

* Changes in Government Export Policy Criticized

91AF0829A Johannesburg *ENGINEERING WEEK*
in English 22 Feb 91 pp 1, 2

[Text] Changes in government export incentive policy were making it less attractive for South African iron and steel and ferro alloys producers to push hard in export markets, according to Highveld Steel and Vanadium chairman, Leslie Boyd.

He said with the recent implementation of the General Export Incentive Scheme (GEIS), the incentive to export had been taken away from primary producers like the steel industry, which was doing well in overseas markets, and given to manufacturing industries which had yet to establish themselves in the export market.

He criticised the government's handling of the switch to GEIS—ferro alloys and steel billets were initially given a 2.5 percent export incentive, which has now been removed.

Highveld produced 0.5 million t less steel in 1990 than in 1989. However, Boyd said the company could take immediate advantage of the lucrative steel markets in the EC and U.S.—there is a potential market of one million t of steel for low cost SA [Republic of South Africa] producers—should sanctions be lifted.

He said Highveld's marketing division had maintained contact with customers in the U.S. and Europe and the corporation stood to regain 20 percent of SA sales to Europe and up to 25 percent of the U.S. market.

He added that Highveld's new, more efficient processes, like its R[and]82-million iron ore pelleting plant, would allow for increased output.

Even if sanctions were lifted, the low cost, viable Columbus stainless steel joint venture with Samancor could not go ahead without government support.

Boyd said there was domestic over-production in the South African vanadium market.

Rand Mines' permanent closure of Vansa caused some firming of prices. However, this could be temporary relief if Usko sorted out its teething problems in 1991.

The 10-percent decline in Western vanadium consumption and over capacity saw prices drop to the recessionary levels last seen in the early '80's.

To stabilise the market, production at Highveld's Vanra division was progressively cut down to the current low level.

* Urban Foundation Addresses Group Areas Act

91AF0829B Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*
in English 1 Mar 91 pp 22A, 24A

[Interview with Mathew Nell by Julia Murphy; first paragraph is *ENGINEERING NEWS* comment; place and date not given]

[Text] The Urban Foundation estimates that around 174,000 housing units need to be provided each year until 1995, to house South Africa's urban and metropolitan black population. The *ENGINEERING NEWS* spoke to Urban Foundation executive director Mathew Nell about the recommendations it has made to government in order to address South Africa's housing crisis.

[Murphy] In the year since we last spoke what steps have been taken to address South Africa's housing crisis?

[Nell] The Urban Foundation published its proposals for a National Housing Policy as a contribution toward the debate on solutions to the housing crisis.

What is critical now is to encourage the debate which is necessary to secure broad-based national consensus for a non-racial housing policy and strategy.

The IDT [Independent Development Trust] has set aside R[ands]600-million for land and services.

Should this prove successful it could provide the necessary model for the state to implement a capital subsidy policy directed at the poor.

The government is in the process of drafting a White Paper on national housing policy.

[Murphy] What steps do you hope to see implemented in order to solve the crisis?

[Nell] The adoption of a comprehensive national housing policy along the lines of that published by the Urban Foundation, with particular emphasis on the delivery of serviced sites for the poor, and the support of informal housing delivery.

We also recommend a single non-racial ministry of housing and prime state responsibility for ensuring the housing crisis is resolved.

[Murphy] A lot of money has been generated in South Africa over the past year towards alleviating South Africa's housing crisis. Do you believe that the money that has been garnered so far will be able to solve the backlog and future need of housing for this country?

[Nell] It is far easier to mobilise capital for housing purposes than it is to apply it.

Certainly the volume of capital that has been mobilised by both the private and public sectors to date is significant.

However, the housing crisis is not simply one of a shortage of money.

It is also caused by a lack of institutional and management capacity, such as the lack of local authority capacity to manage low-income development.

The lack of end-user finance mechanisms for formal and informal housing remain the most significant constraint.

This is as a function both of inappropriate financial institutions and the very difficult political environment in many of the lower-income residential areas.

[Murphy] To whom do you think this money should be distributed in order to be most effective?

[Nell] State housing funds should be applied to the provision of housing subsidies in the form of capital subsidies on serviced sites for the poor, and amended first time home buyer's subsidies of the same value as capital subsidies for the purchase of modest formal houses.

These subsidies are structured in such a way as to maximise the mobilisation of private sector resources, thereby maximising the impact of state expenditure.

State housing funds should also be applied to the provision of bulk infrastructure as well as much needed social infrastructure, such as schools, clinics, social amenities and parks.

The Urban Foundation expanded its Group Credit Company (GCC) as a result of the success of the pilot programme.

The GCC provides unsecured small loans (between R1,000 and R5,000) to individuals who organise themselves into groups which take joint responsibility for the disbursement and collection of the loan monies.

Private funds could best be applied in the form of end-user finance in support of incremental and starter housing, at market rates.

[Murphy] Have any other innovative finance schemes for housing been introduced into South Africa this past year?

[Nell] Old Mutual and the Urban Foundation launched an initiative whereby pension or provident fund members can access their withdrawal benefits for housing purposes.

The SA [Republic of South Africa] Perm [Permanent Building Society] launched its proposal for the use of pension fund withdrawal benefits as collateral against housing loans, with loan repayments being tied to shifts in the borrowers' income level.

[Murphy] What in your opinion is the best way to solve the crisis; i.e., what housing delivery system should be used?

[Nell] The Urban Foundation has produced a policy document outlining what it feels is the best way to solve the housing crisis.

As regards the delivery system which should be used, the bulk of the population can only afford a serviced site with an informal superstructure; so this is where production should be concentrated.

However, it is essential that housing be delivered to all segments of the housing market at the same time. If formal housing provision does not keep pace with demand from upper and middle income groups, the better-off will simply occupy housing units (in this case on serviced sites) otherwise meant for the poor.

[Murphy] What obstacles still exist in the way of the successful provision of homes?

[Nell] There remain the following obstacles in the way of the successful provision of homes:

The continued existence of racially-based housing departments which inhibit the development and management of a consistent housing policy of all groups;

The lack of finance for the provision of bulk infrastructure;

The multiplicity and inappropriateness of land registration systems and forms of tenure;

Inappropriate and unaffordable housing and servicing standards adopted by local authorities;

The lack of end-user finance in support of modest formal housing and informal housing;

Inappropriate, expensive and inequitable state housing subsidy schemes;

The absence of community-based experience in housing development and acquisition and consequently high levels of consumer exploitation; and

The slow rate at which land for low income housing development is actually identified and developed.

[Murphy] Do you think the lifting of the Group Areas Act will help alleviate the housing crisis in any way? In what ways?

[Nell] The lifting of the Group Areas Act will not make a direct contribution toward alleviating the housing crisis in that it will not stimulate the supply of housing for the poor.

What it will do is allow middle to upper income black households to satisfy their demand for housing at a level more suited to what they can afford (up-market housing in former white areas), thereby reducing the pressure on lower income housing markets (cheaper housing in black areas).

Many wealthier black households have been forced by lack of opportunity to occupy housing which otherwise would have been occupied by poorer households.

In addition, since land will no longer have to be set aside for development on racial grounds, the processes by which land becomes available for development may be speeded up, thereby facilitating the delivery of housing.

However, our experience to date indicates that this will have a negative short-term effect on the home building industry, in that the market in general will hold back from buying while awaiting clarity regarding the impact of the abolition of racial zoning.

In addition, there is likely to be considerable administrative and policy confusion which is expected to impact negatively on township proclamation and development.

Finally, there is likely to be flight from currently zoned black areas of the most viable members of the community with resultant intensification of patterns of poverty and despair that exist in many of these areas.

[Murphy] The Loan Guarantee Fund (LGF) of R20-million which was announced last year, made allowances for loan institutes to grant loans as low as R12,500. Has this LGF worked?

[Nell] It is really too early to be able to assess the effectiveness of the LGF.

However, it is already clear that the LGF is not going to provide the short-term benefits that we had anticipated when it was officially announced in October 1989.

At the moment, we only have an estimate based on loans being processed, namely registered by those institutions which have started granting loans under the initiative.

Sixty days is allowed between registrations and submissions of the insurance advice to the lead insurers.

Approximately 830 loans with a loan value of R21.5-million had been granted as at the end of January 1991. Subsequently only a fraction of the first year's expected lending of R1-billion has been achieved thus far.

The financial institutions, despite their commitment, have been extremely hesitant to lend in the past six months.

The following reasons are cited by these institutions for not lending:

- a) Actual experiences of bond boycotts and threats of more mass actions;
- b) The high degree of unrest and dangerous situations which prevent their valuers from having access to residential areas;
- c) Their inability to evict defaulting borrowers in isolated areas;
- d) The resultant inability to give occupation to new tenants on resale of properties in possession; and
- e) The lack of understanding by borrowers in this market of the commitment that they are making in taking up homeownership and mortgage financing.

Their lending criteria are also being strictly applied given the high interest rate and cost of housing packages in relation to the ability of prospective homebuyers to afford repayments.

Overall, until both the socio-political and economic climates improve, we foresee that the current low rate of lending will prevail.

[Murphy] How much land is available in this country on which to build houses? Has any more suitable land been designated since January last year?

[Nell] It has been estimated that approximately 67,500 ha of section 33 land, in terms of the Black Communities Development Act (BCDA) have been declared up to January 1991.

Since January 1990, approximately 9,800 ha have been declared (Section 33 BCDA) for blacks in urban areas.

Its suitability has not been thoroughly assessed.

However, as a general comment, many of the declared development areas are adjacent to existing black townships.

[Murphy] How much more land would be needed in order to build the houses we require? What areas would need this land the most?

[Nell] The Urban Foundation estimates that approximately 174,000 units need to be provided a year up until 1995, to house the urban and metropolitan black population.

Assuming a gross residential density of 15 units per ha, this translates into gross land need of 11,600 ha a year.

The metropolitan areas where the least land has been designated and demand is high are, in order of need, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage, East London.

[Murphy] Have municipal by-laws been changed in order to allow for less costly infrastructural development? If so, how, if not, do you foresee it happening?

[Nell] We are not aware of any changes to municipal by-laws to accommodate less costly infrastructural development.

Levels of services are negotiated between township developers and local authorities.

Some local authorities are more flexible than others in reducing standards in low-income townships to make serviced land more affordable.

Every attempt is being made to reduce servicing costs and pass these savings on to the end users.

Not only will standards need to be reduced but new and innovative township designs which are most cost effective than conventional designs, will need to be tested.

[Murphy] Has the number of homes being built in South Africa today increased or decreased in number? What are the figures for low-income houses being built in South Africa today? To what do you attribute the downfall or upswing?

[Nell] Data on the level of formal housing construction in any year is difficult to come by, and estimates vary considerably. This problem is compounded by the fact that records in the self-governing territories and national states are almost non-existent.

It can be said though, that the rate of delivery for blacks increased from 1987 to 1990 (from an estimated 23,000 units to 40,000 units) due to the stimulus provided by the first-time homebuyer's subsidy.

This rate has peaked due to the ceiling placed on this subsidy, the saturation of this particular market segment and the very difficult operating environment which is linked to current levels of political violence.

As regards informal housing (in freestanding squatter settlements, backyard shacks) no accurate estimates of the rate of delivery exist at all, though this rate is most likely to be accelerating year by year as urbanisation

proceeds and as the lack of formal units and the shortage of serviced sites become more acute.

*** Local Firm Signs Design Contract With Zaire**

91AF0829D Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS in English* 1-7 Mar 91 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jill Stanford]

[Text] Abstract Development and Design of Randburg has penetrated the broader southern African region with the signing of a contract for a 500-ton capacity zinc concentrate rail out-loading station in Zaire.

Financed by the World Bank, the R[and]1.5-million export contract includes the design and procurement of equipment for modifications to existing plant, a 100 ton-an-hour conveyor, civil work, a stockpile area and chutes.

The company has started design and procurement for completion of the work at the end of this month.

"Zaire is turning away from Europe and looking to South African companies to execute work and we expect to receive a further contract for a conveyor, thickener, tanking and piping," says director Colin Knight, who heads up the company's export division.

"We are also looking at the rest of southern Africa including Zambia, Malawi and Zimbabwe for an export market," he says.

The company has also won a contract to design a 2,400 ton-an-hour, multi-stage fines screening plant for Sasol [South African Coal, Oil, and Gas Corporation] which is undergoing extensive renovation.

In addition, two bag-house installations with associated ducting for EL Brandt at Rand Carbide in Witbank and another in Nelspruit are on its books.

Work valued at over R5-million is coming to a close.

A crushing and screening plant for SA Cyanamid for which Abstract Design and Development carried out the design and draughting and its own construction company, Abstract Construction, handled the construction and fabrication, is being commissioned.

Just completed is the design of two 118 m high, 6 m diameter steel Gypsum silos for Crosswell Shepherd.

A two million cubic feet feed gas holder at Iscor Vanderbijlpark, which the company is refurbishing and cleaning, is due to come on stream at the end of February while the design and draughting of a major piping contract for Dorbyl for a vacuum degassing plant at Iscor Newcastle is being completed.

The one-year-old company is moving to larger premises in the Randburg area to incorporate Abstract Technology, the design and draughting arm of the company, which is headed up by MD [Managing Director] Stewart Dalziel.

"With the extension of our drafting wing we have acquired several Auto CAD (computer aided drafting) terminals and can offer our clients a larger infrastructure with in-house engineering," says operations director Charles Beever.

"This enables us to aggressively search for bigger contracts."

* Zambia To Get Local Copper Converter

91AF0829E Johannesburg ENGINEERING NEWS
in English 1-7 Mar 91 p 2

[Text] In a contract worth a total of R[rands]2.2-million, South Africa's Dorbyl Heavy Engineering (DHE) is manufacturing a converter furnace and 13 separate sets of converter mouth assemblies, all destined for the Zambian copper belt.

The converter furnace consists of the shell plus two riding rings, a girth gear, the main airpipe, two shell ends and various attachments.

The converter mouth assemblies, each of which makes up the pouring section of a converter, are manufactured from chrome/manganese castings.

The total mass of the components for the converter will be more than 100 tons.

The converters will be used in the beneficiation process to convert copper/nickel sulphide concentrate after smelting into high grade copper matte at a division of Zambian Consolidated Copper Mines.

* Denmark Preparing Early Trade Resumption

91AF0780A Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE
in Danish 18 Feb 91 p 12

[Article by Lars Johansen: "Danish Exports to South Africa Can Be Restored in 3 Years"]

[Text] The Folketing resolution passed over five years ago banning trade with the apartheid regime in South Africa is about to be reversed. Early this month, Social Democratic leader Svend Auken agreed to support the normalization of trade relations between Denmark and South Africa. This creates a majority in favor of lifting the restrictions.

Following the Folketing decision in 1985, a number of pension funds also decided to shun South Africa. Several pension funds sold their holdings in Danish companies that had a financial interest in the sun-drenched, but racially divided country on the Cape of Good Hope. This included stock in Sophus Berendsen and FLS Industries, among others.

The sale of UPSA (United Plantations South America) stock was suspended at the Copenhagen stock exchange and in December 1986 the company lost its membership on the exchange, on order from the Industry Ministry. Along with IPF, UA, and UIE, UPSA is one of the plantation companies that surround Aarhus Oliefabrik.

In 1985 exports to South Africa topped the 600-million-kroner mark, but this trade dropped drastically after the sanctions were introduced. The embargo has been particularly effective and in four years exports were reduced to one-tenth their previous level. For humanitarian reasons, some products such as insulin were not included in the embargo. During this same period, imports from South Africa have practically come to a halt.

Industrial exports to South Africa consisted mainly of foodstuffs, medicinal products, and machines for industry, while Denmark imported mainly coal from this country, which is extremely rich in natural resources.

Consultant Viggo Mohr of the Industry Council believes that the sanctions will be eliminated within six months—perhaps before the summer recess—and that within two or three years exports will reach the level of 1985, before the embargo. After all, the South Africans are extremely interested in purchasing Danish products. Denmark's share of the market must be regained, however, since other countries have maintained their trade relations and supplied the South Africans with those products that Danish firms previously delivered.

"We receive about 10 to 20 inquiries each week from companies that want to trade with South Africa. They have all kinds of South African orders in hand, but we must turn them down. It is against the law," Viggo Mohr said.

Trade contacts are made primarily through business organizations, but the South African Embassy in Copenhagen has also noted the keen interest. Since the Industry Council respects the laws of the land, the South African Embassy has placed commercial contacts on the back burner.

As soon as the sanctions are removed, the Industry Council will be ready to proceed rapidly.

"We have kept up our contacts and we will soon go down there to refresh them, but also to make new contacts," Viggo Mohr said.

A small number of Danish companies are still represented in the country on the southern tip of Africa. These are all companies that had already established themselves when the sanctions went into effect. During the five-year embargo, however, it has been illegal to make additional investments.

Sophus Berendsen, which has its headquarters in Soborg, is one of the Danish companies that is still operating in South Africa. This is done through its English subsidiary

Rentokil. Unlike the Scandinavian countries, England does not have the same restrictions in its trade with South Africa.

"Rentokil is operating a nice, neat business," said Hans Werdelin, managing director of Sophus Berendsen, "and the company wants to keep doing so."

Rentokil, whose most important activities are pest control and hygiene services, holds a strong position in the South African market. "But South Africa is only a marginal market for a company that operates on five continents. Sophus Berendsen would not take any extraordinary steps if the sanctions were removed," Hans Werdelin said.

"It is a big world. We are looking for opportunities and we evaluate the alternatives equally—including in South Africa, if it is legal," Hans Werdelin said. He admitted, however, that the company's activities in South Africa may be more limited than they would be if Danish companies were allowed to make new investments.

Thus, it is not a big, hungry market that is awaiting Danish exports to the southern latitudes, and we should not expect to see any great increase in the profits of these companies based on the elimination of sanctions alone.

As an export market, South Africa is too insignificant for Danish industry to accomplish this. By way of comparison, it may be mentioned that Denmark's total exports were in excess of 200 billion kroner in 1989.

Thus, investors should not expect to reap a sudden and noticeable "South Africa dividend" in the form of increasing stock values—not based on increased trade, at least.

Prices on "South Africa stocks" have moved upward recently, however. This is based solely on the belief that institutional investors will once again place some of the billions in their pension funds into the stocks in question.

It is one thing for the pension funds to decide that South African stocks are once again "kosher" investments, but whether or not they are interested in purchasing these stocks is obviously something completely different.

A minor obstacle to the normalization of trade with South Africa arose last Saturday, however, when the South Africa Committee of the Commonwealth Nations decided in London to maintain their sanctions against South Africa until that country adopts a new constitution.

Angola

Luanda-UNITA Peace Talks Open in Lisbon

MB0404200291 *Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese*
1902 GMT 4 Apr 91

[Text] The Angolan people's attention is centered on Portugal, where uninterrupted Angolan Government-UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] talks opened in Bicesse today. This round of talks is regarded as crucial for peace in the country.

Three interconnected issues feature on the agenda of the meeting: the establishment of a deadline for holding elections; above all, the signing of a cease-fire agreement; and the creation of a single national army as well as ways to verify its development.

The Angolan Government has already put forward a negotiable 36-month deadline for holding elections after the signing of a cease-fire accord. The Angolan Government has chosen 30 April as the date for the signing of the cease-fire accord.

UNITA has so far failed to propose concrete dates for the signing of a cease-fire accord and the holding of elections in Angola.

The Angolan Government delegation to the talks, which began today, is led by Territorial Administration Minister Lopo do Nascimento. The team includes senior Angolan Army officers and the deputy minister of [word indistinct] Portuguese mediation is assured by Dr. Durao Barroso, Portuguese secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation.

The Soviet observer team is led by Aleksandr Smirnov. Robert Perito heads the U.S. observer team.

The United Nations is also represented at these talks for the first time. The UN observer is Lieutenant Colonel (Dermond Gambley), a UN strategist who will provide advice on the technical issues of a cease-fire accord.

UNITA Reports Resumption of Talks

MB0504080991 *(Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa* 0500 GMT 5 Apr 91

[Text] Peace talks between UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the MPLA-PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party] began in Estoril, on the outskirts of Lisbon, Portugal, yesterday. The two delegations have been received by Portuguese Prime Minister Cavaco Silva. The talks centered on a timetable for holding elections and the establishment of a national army. This round of talks is expected to continue until conditions have been met to sign a cease-fire agreement. As such, no date has been set for their conclusion. It will also be pointed out that last Wednesday [3 April], Portuguese mediators presented a proposed working agenda dealing with issues, such as a

timetable for holding elections, the national armed forces, and cease-fire modalities. If everything goes well, this could be the last round of talks to restore peace in Angola.

Cease-Fire Talks 'Promising'

LD0404190591 *Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese*
1800 GMT 4 Apr 91

[Excerpts] After successive postponements, the new round of peace talks between Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] delegations finally got under way in Bicesse, Estoril at 1814. This is the first round in which the media were allowed to be present at the formal opening of the talks. The head of the delegation of Portuguese mediators, Durao Barroso, is refraining from manifestations of optimism and has even admitted that these talks may go on all month.

The ultimate goal of the round is signing the long-awaited cease-fire to end a war that began over 15 years ago.

The UNITA and Luanda government delegations were received together this afternoon by the Portuguese prime minister at Sao Bento Palace. Our reporter Mota Lopes is on the line:

[Lopes] The formal opening of this round of talks began at precisely 1814 and is still in progress. [passage omitted] It is interesting to note that the Luanda and UNITA delegations are sitting side by side, not with Portuguese mediators between them as had been the case in the previous rounds. This is also the first time that it was agreed that all the delegations would meet in the same room. This represents progress in relation to the aborted sixth round. The signs, therefore, are promising. [passage omitted]

Ministry Condemns 'Major Offensive'

MB0404193691 *Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese*
1906 GMT 4 Apr 91

[Communique issued by Defense Minister Colonel General Pedro Maria Tonha in Luanda on 4 April]

[Text] The Defense Ministry of the People's Republic of Angola vehemently condemns UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] major offensive against Luena City since 1 April with the aim of capturing that city, which is the capital of Moxico Province.

Using 10 battalions totalling some 3,500 regular and semiregular forces, UNITA has kept the capital of Moxico Province under intense fire over the last 72 hours. UNITA has been using B-12 and 106-mm cannons mounted on Toyota Landcruisers as well as 60-mm and 81-mm mortars for that purpose.

As a result of these operations, 54 civilians—including 35 children—have been killed. A total of 45 people were wounded, including 18 women and nine children. UNITA also destroyed 22 homes in Luena City's Sangondo and Santa Rosa Wards.

The extent of UNITA's attack has been such that the Moxico Province Central Hospital is no longer able to attend to wounded people. Our armed forces have bravely and heroically responded to enemy actions, killing 56 enemy soldiers and capturing another eight, including one officer. Our forces also captured 43 light weapons, six 60-mm mortars, an assortment of antitank missiles, two radio sets, and other war materiel.

We regret to inform you that the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] forces suffered seven soldiers killed and 16 wounded.

The Defense Ministry hereby condemns this gratuitous initiative by UNITA, which is trying to produce last-minute trumps at the negotiating table by pointlessly sacrificing thousands of human lives and destroying the country's infrastructure.

The Defense Ministry hereby states that the principal aim of this irresponsible initiative by Jonas Savimbi and UNITA is to endanger the talks which began today, thereby frustrating yet again the Angolan people's hopes for a cease-fire agreement and real peace.

The Defense Ministry hereby calls on all our soldiers on the military fronts in general, and those defending Luena City in particular, to stand their ground with courage, bravery, and honor so that they can defend the integrity of Angolan territory, the life of the country, and our martyred people's possessions.

[Issued] Luanda, 4 April 1991

[Signed] Defense Minister Colonel General Pedro Maria Tonha

FALA Communique Supports Talks

MB0504071091 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 5 Apr 91

[Communique issued by the Chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FALA, in Jamba on 3 April]

[Text] 1. The Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] General Staff supports the ongoing negotiations between UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the Luanda government and hopes that they will bring peace and democracy to our common country.

2. The FALA General Staff would like to congratulate the Luanda government for approving the resumption of relief operations to the famine-stricken people. Our forces have not only refrained from creating obstacles for these convoys, but took part in the construction of the bridge over Que River in Huila Province to enable them to reach Caluquembe and Caconda which are under UNITA control.

3. The FALA General Staff is strongly committed to preventing the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] forces from continuing with their air raids against civilians in Uige, Cuanza Norte, Malanje, Cuanza Sul, Benguela, Bie, Moxico, and Cuando Cubango Provinces using toxic substances. What is more, FALA will not tolerate MPLA attempts to recapture districts under its control throughout Angola. During the 16 years of unmatched struggle against the MPLA, backed by 60,000 Cuban troops, we paid a heavy price in human losses, both among our soldiers and civilians who have always supported our struggle. While talks are going on today to effect changes in our country, there are still many UNITA members, activists, and sympathizers in MPLA jails.

4. The FALA General Staff supports its political leadership in all its efforts to promptly sign a cease-fire and set a date for free and fair elections during 1992. We have experienced great sacrifice and we will never accept cosmetic reforms and delaying tactics. Our current position on the battlefield is comfortable. Long live peace! Long live democracy! We are confident of victory!

[Issued] Jamba, bastion of the Angolan resistance, 3 April 1991, year of the defense of Angolan identity and the conquest of democracy.

[Signed] General Arlindo Chenda Pena Ben-Ben, FALA Chief of General Staff.

MPLA Urged To Respond to Peace Appeal

MB0404091491 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 4 Apr 91

[Station Commentary: "We Have To Defend Ourselves"]

[Text] While we are totally committed to the search for peace and seek to obtain immediate, concrete, and positive results to fulfill this objective for the Angolan people's benefit, MPLA-PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party] forces are attacking UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] positions to destroy our revolutionary gains. We have, through all means, tried to convince the Luanda regime that the warmongering period is over. Unfortunately, there are people in the MPLA government apparatus who still reject peace which is fundamental at the present phase.

What, then, are we expected to do? We must defend ourselves. UNITA will try to protect civilians and guarantee the freedom of movement, property ownership, association, and tranquility in our homes, farms, towns, and other places where the Angolan people are found.

We know it is the MPLA-PT that attacks UNITA areas, implementing FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] General Staff directives. We are aware of this warmongering behavior and we condemn it. However, what is most important for us is to remain

calm, rational, and patriotic. We must continue to implement our beloved President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi's directives in his address to the Seventh UNITA Congress and the Angolan nation. What is important for us is that the Angolan people should pay heed to President Savimbi's words that the war is practically over, although we still have skirmishes here and there. We hope that the MPLA-PT will respond in a positive manner to this important appeal for peace in our country.

FAPLA soldiers, you are our brothers! You are our compatriots! We extend our hand of fraternity and national reconciliation to you. You have a right to lead a dignified life in tomorrow's democratic Angola led by UNITA for the benefit of all the Angolan people. Say yes to UNITA's hand. UNITA wants a just peace. UNITA wants to see a responsible government in power, a government that will end corruption, theft, tribalism, poverty, and will create wealth for all, including yourselves because you are currently experiencing poor living conditions. We are not happy with that.

Bear in mind that we are brothers. Let us together build one fraternal country where every Angolan will live well, not only the big thieves in the Luanda government. This is your time. Take advantage of this period of salvation!

Angolan people, UNITA militants, we are ready for a just peace. We want this peace to benefit all the Angolan people. No one will be able to further postpone the holding of free, just, and internationally supervised elections. UNITA's coming to power through a popular vote is an urgent imperative to bring about prosperity and tranquility in our country. We cannot continue to experience misery for much longer. It is time for Dr. Savimbi to be elected Angola's first legitimate president. The fatherland belongs to us all and must be well administered.

Let us with all our strength continue to defend peace and national reconciliation through elections. This is the time to change everything. UNITA is ready to place Angola in a distinguished position.

Let us have free, just, and internationally supervised elections now! All of Angola's people vote for UNITA! To vote for UNITA is to vote for the future! Dr. Savimbi is our choice! UNITA is our fatherland's salvation!

Territory Minister on Need for Peace

MB0504085691 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 5 Apr 91

[Text] Territorial Administration Minister Lopo do Nascimento told Ivorian newspaper FRATERNITE-MATIN a few days ago that there is a need for a general disarmament so that free elections may be held in Angola. He stressed the need to establish peace in the country, pointing out that a timetable for elections, after the signing of a cease-fire, could be negotiated. The Angolan official noted that there

were 600,000 people in Angola who had been displaced by war, and he referred to the need to carry out a population census in a climate of peace.

Dos Santos Departs on African, European Tours

MB0404201191 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 4 Apr 91

[Text] Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos left for Madrid, the Spanish capital, today. This will be the first leg of a trip that will include France, Portugal, Senegal, and Gabon.

Portugal and Gabon will be stopovers in the scheduled 10-day tour abroad by the Angolan head of state, who will be briefing his counterparts in those countries on political and economic change in Angola.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos is accompanied by the ministers of foreign affairs, industry, petroleum, agriculture, and health; the secretary of state for energy and water; and the deputy ministers of planning and foreign cooperation.

Spanish Envoy on Improving Bilateral Relations

MB0404094691 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 4 Apr 91

[Text] Spanish Ambassador to Angola Antonio Sanchez Jara has described Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' visit to the Kingdom of Spain as a demonstration of improving bilateral relations between the two countries. The Spanish ambassador told ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] in Luanda yesterday that Jose Eduardo dos Santos' visit to Spain is very positive because it reaffirms the good understanding that exists between the two countries.

Sanchez Jara was happy to note that his country will be the first to be visited by the Angolan president in his European tour, at a time when constitutional reforms are establishing a multiparty system in Angola.

It will be noted that President Jose Eduardo dos Santos visited the Kingdom of Spain for the first time in 1984 and in recent years, many Spanish officials have visited our country for contacts at different levels.

Council Approves Red Cross Visits to Prisoners

MB0404095891 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 4 Apr 91

[Excerpt] The Defense and Security Council has approved with amendments a draft protocol, permitting the International Committee of the Red Cross to visit prisoners found in Angolan jails for different reasons. Another draft protocol regulating such visits has already been submitted to the Foreign Ministry for signature by the relevant authorities. [passage omitted]

National Plan Prescribes Money Supply Reduction

*MB0404095691 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 4 Apr 91*

[Text] The 1991 National Plan prescribes a drastic reduction in the money injected into the economy, whether it be through salaries, loans, or investments.

This was disclosed by Deputy Finance Minister Dr. Cunha Neto during a meeting that discussed the fuel price increases this afternoon. He said that the measures to be taken this year arise from the need to rehabilitate and restructure the national economy.

[Begin Neto recording] Within the framework of its austerity policy, the state has been restricting as much as possible all possible investments which, as you know, came from many and varied sectors. This has been done to prevent the injection of money into the economy that does not correspond to the production of goods or services.

The state is making every effort to ensure that the economy will receive the absolute minimum monetary influx from state and governmental organs. Measures are also being taken concerning loans. However, at present we cannot significantly restrict the flow of money through that mechanism because, as you know, we are going through a stage where one of our main aims is to encourage internal production. Accordingly, we will have to continue to inject financial resources into the economy so that economic agents engaged in production will not lack finances. We should do so to fulfill the government objective of encouraging the internal production of goods and services that we now import. [end recording]

Mauritius*** Ramgoolam Claims MSM Dissidents Joining PTr**

*91AF0838A Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French
15 Mar 91 pp 1, 4*

[Article by Jean-Max Baya]

[Text] This morning, the Labor Party (PTr) sharply denied what Dr. Navin Ramgoolam has termed the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement] "campaign of lies" regarding the intention of the PTr to abolish free education. During a press conference at the party headquarters, the leader of the "reds," with Sir Satcam Boolell and other labor leaders at his side, gave an overview of the political situation and announced the enrollment of new members, including former dissident MSM [Mauritius Socialist Movement] ministers.

Commenting on the assertions by Paul Berenger to the effect that Dr. Ramgoolam had spoken of the possibility of abolishing free education during the Labor Party congress, the leader of the "reds" termed these statements a "fascist method" of attempting to lead the people into error. "It is the Labor Party that gave the country free education in 1976. Thus it is one of the pillars of the welfare state, and

there is absolutely no question of abolishing it. All we said was that there is a need to review the system and to effect reforms in it," Dr. Ramgoolam said. The leader of the Labor Party reproached the government for having implicitly accepted the idea that education is not free, by authorizing, in as official a fashion as possible, the provision of paid private lessons to students in Forms IV, V, and VI in the primary schools. By doing this, the government is allowing private education to be provided in the schools belonging to the state. In this connection, this leader made a number of proposals with a view to improving the current system (editor's note: we will return to this subject), also pointing out that the prime minister himself proved him right when he spoke, in his address to the students on the occasion of the 23d anniversary of the winning of independence, of "shortcomings" in the educational system.

Commenting on the political situation, Dr. Ramgoolam announced that the former speaker, Mr. Ajay Daby; Dr. Vasant Bunwaree, an MSM dissident; Mr. Sooria-moorthee Sunassee, a highly placed government official who resigned recently from the Ministry of Trade; and Dr. Ramesh Mohun have joined the Labor Party. When questioned about the membership of Dr. Dinesh Ramjuttun, Sir Satcam Boolell responded that he is already a PTr party member. He did not, however, comment on the status of Mr. Vishnu Lutchmeenaraidoo.

Dr. Ramgoolam also announced that certain MTD [Democratic Labor Movement] municipal council members, who, he said, could no longer "continue to work with the MMM," will soon return to the Labor Party. He spoke of the meetings he has had with the vice president of the Republic of India, Dr. Shander Dayal Sharma, and with the secretary general of the OAU, Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim (see subsequent article [not reproduced]). He expressed satisfaction with the welcome given the Labor Party in the course of the meetings and private interviews held.

*** MTD Denies Defections to PTr**

*91AF0838B Port Louis WEEK-END in French
17 Mar 91 p 11*

[First paragraph is WEEK-END introduction]

[Text] "Mr. Toocaram put distance between himself and the MTD [Democratic Labor Movement] some time ago, and he did so for reasons that became very clear to him when Mr. Shiva Sidaya, for his part, was expelled for violations of discipline." This was the view expressed at a press conference yesterday by the leader of the Democratic Labor Movement, Mr. Anil Baichoo, who discussed the alleged defections from his party. The MTD, which has just elected its new executive committee, took advantage of the occasion to report on its positions and to explain the group's commitment to Dr. Navin Ramgoolam in 1987. Mr. Baichoo said that the support given Dr. Ramgoolam by the group of young laborites, who subsequently organized the MTD, was designed to maintain contact with the son of SSR [Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam], because he

wanted "to renew the party" and had already held a post within it, since he was a "trustee, member of the SSR House."

It was with the subject of the alleged defections from the MTD that Mr. Baichoo began his meeting with press representatives. He said that there have been no defections, and to date there have only been two resignations, for which, moreover, he explained the reasons. Thus the MTD leader rejected the argument to the effect that there have been massive resignations from the MTD to the benefit of the Labor Party. And he added that it is not the custom of his party "to go courting the members of other political groups, as is the practice elsewhere."

In explaining the reasons for the establishment of the MTD, Mr. Baichoo emphasized the fact "that the PTr had been taken over by opportunists and individuals motivated by personal ambition and seeking power at any cost, thus creating a situation incompatible with our Ramgoolam and Bissoondoya ideal." The group of laborites who eventually created the MTD maintained a relationship with Dr. Navin Ramgoolam. Mr. Baichoo said that Dr. Ramgoolam was already in a way linked with the party, because he was a trustee and a member of the SSR House Trust."

There was another reason, according to Mr. Baichoo, which explained the contact maintained with Dr. Ramgoolam—the desire to see the labor movement rejuvenated. He also said that in 1987, at the time the MTD was established, "the laborite base had vanished."

After confirming the MTD support of the MSM-MMM [Mauritius Socialist Movement-Mauritian Militant Movement] alliance, Mr. Baichoo said that discussions with the MMM on the question of the tickets would continue, and that the MTD had demanded of its partner a minimum of three seats in the coming general elections. He expressed the view that the MSM-MMM alliance is in a position "to consolidate national unity and democracy." Mr. Baichoo directed a small barb toward the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party], which recently made statements with a communal ring to them with regard to the prime minister, Sir Anerood Jugnauth. Mr. Baichoo also said that the MTD is appealing to the Labor Party to put an end to the communal campaign that is under way. According to Mr. Baichoo, a campaign is being waged in the rural regions to foster the belief that a particular community might be in danger.

Mr. Baichoo also made a point of congratulating the government on the steps taken with a view to relieving the burden on consumers, and on the aid provided to the small planters. On the other hand, he urged the government to concern itself with the problem of mass transportation, wherein, he said, the situation is "quite serious." Mr. Baichoo also termed the government decision to prohibit the operation of taxis more than 20 years old "brutal." He suggested that the National Transport Authority verify the condition of the taxis more than 20 years old, and that the use of those that are still operable be authorized, with a

reasonable period of time being allowed the owners of defective vehicles to enable them to renew their fleets.

The leader of the MTD called this press conference in the wake of the recent election of the party's new executive committee. This executive committee will meet on 30 March to elect a new political bureau. Mr. Baichoo also announced yesterday. He spoke with journalists in the company of numerous members of the MTD Executive Committee, including Secretary General Sanjit Teelock and Messrs. Megduth Chumroo, Rajesh Caumoo, Suresh Benyparsad, and Ahmed Dobah, deputy to the lord mayor.

Mozambique

Chissano Departs for Sao Tome 3 Apr

MB0304094391 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0900 GMT 3 Apr 91

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano left for Sao Tome and Principe this morning to attend the swearing-in ceremony of President-elect Miguel Trovoada. Chissano was seen off at Maputo International Airport by People's Assembly Chairman Marcelino dos Santos and other government members.

The swearing-in ceremony will take place today and will also be attended by Presidents Mario Soares of Portugal, Antonio Mascarenhas of Cape Verde, and Joao Bernardo Vieira of Guinea Bissau.

Meets Leaders; Returns

MB0404104491 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0800 GMT 4 Apr 91

[Excerpts] President Joaquim Chissano returned to Maputo this morning from Sao Tome and Principe where he attended the inauguration of Sao Tomean President-elect Miguel Trovoada. Chissano said in Sao Tome that the Mozambican Government would like to sign a cease-fire with Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] right away. [passage omitted]

President Chissano yesterday met with the new Sao Tomean head of state and his Portuguese counterpart, Mario Soares, who was also in Sao Tome and Principe to attend Miguel Trovoada's inauguration.

President Chissano was welcomed at Maputo International Airport by People's Assembly Chairman Marcelino dos Santos, Prime Minister Mario Machungo, and other government officials.

Chissano on Talks With Renamo

MB0404124291 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1045 GMT 4 Apr 91

[Text] Joaquim Chissano, president of the Republic of Mozambique, said in an interview with journalists in the capital of Sao Tome and Principe yesterday that even after

the signing of a cease-fire agreement between the Mozambican Government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], the government will continue to hold talks with and hear the views of different political forces emerging in our country. He explained that the Mozambican Government will do this because we want peace, reconciliation, harmony, and development. All Mozambicans will have to contribute to establishing peace and development.

[Begin Chissano recording] We have a favorable international situation, particularly in our region, because of changes taking place there. This made it possible for us to begin a dialogue. It is true that there have been many changes in mentality and in the situation at the domestic level. We have experienced political, economic, and social growth in the country. This could have facilitated the holding of dialogue and the introduction of the multiparty system in the country. However, had changes not taken place at the regional level, it would have been difficult to hold a constructive dialogue with Renamo. What is more, it would have been very difficult to introduce a multiparty system in Mozambique.

However, conditions have now improved in our region, although not as much as we would have liked. We believe that conditions will improve further as a result of efforts undertaken by political forces in South Africa to eliminate apartheid, which continues to hinder the establishment of an atmosphere of peace and tranquility in southern Africa. [end recording]

During the interview, a Sao Tomean journalist wanted to know whether President Joaquim Chissano is ready to sign a cease-fire agreement with Renamo President Afonso Dhlakama.

[Begin Chissano recording] Well, it is the Renamo president who directs war against the Mozambican people and the Government of the Republic of Mozambique. Accordingly, it should undoubtedly be with him that a cease-fire agreement should be signed. However, we do not yet know who will sign the agreement for our side. Nor do we know who will sign it on Renamo's side. This will be decided during the talks. [end recording]

President Joaquim Chissano was also asked by journalists in Sao Tome and Principe whether the cease-fire agreement will be signed this year.

[Begin Chissano recording] This will depend on the results of the talks. We would have liked to have seen the agreement signed tomorrow. We have nothing else to discuss. As far as we are concerned, everything is clear. The other side will have to present its difficulties and problems, and we believe that we will be able to resolve them to sign a cease-fire. Accordingly, I think that Renamo is better equipped to answer this question because as far as we are concerned, we are ready to sign a cease-fire tomorrow. [end recording]

Namibia

Geingob Suffering From 'Extreme Exhaustion'

MB0404122691 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English
26 Mar 91 p 1

[Unattributed report: "PM Takes To His Bed"]

[Text] Prime Minister Hage Geingob has been forced to relinquish his duties for 10 days after being diagnosed as suffering from "extreme exhaustion".

This shock news was confirmed by Press Liaison Officer in the Prime Minister's Office Wilma Detleefs yesterday.

Detleefs said the Prime Minister had been booked off for 10 days by his doctor to rest quietly at home.

"He just needs a lot of rest, and there is really nothing for the country to worry about," she added. She did not indicate whether anyone had been appointed to deputise for Geingob in his absence.

Detleefs appealed to friends and sympathisers not to call the Prime Minister at home as he needed all the rest he could get. She suggested that concerned well-wishers should rather send cards to his office.

The Prime Minister was known to have a very high work-load, but his illness comes as something of a surprise as it virtually coincides with the end of his first year in office.

Geingob has so far proved a very popular Prime Minister and has received praise for his performance from across the political spectrum.

UN Angolan Food Aid Program Going 'Smoothly'

MB0304141291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1158 GMT 3 Apr 91

[By Carmen Honey]

[Text] Windhoek April 3 SAPA—Relaunched United Nations relief operations in Angola are proceeding smoothly and the first convoy from Namibia is approaching Mavinga in Cuando Cubango Province. World Food Programme director in Namibia, Douglas Coutts, said in Windhoek on Wednesday [3 April].

The first experimental UN convoy from Namibia transporting 75 tons of food and medical supplies crossed the border at Bagani last Thursday for a 370km trek to Mavinga in UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebel held territory in south-eastern Angola.

The seven relief trucks were travelling at between 10 and 15 km an hour, along sandy tracks and a few punctures had slowed the convoy even more.

Mr Coutts said another five planned convoys from Namibia would use routes through Bagani into UNITA areas in Cuando Cubango Province, or from Grootfontein to Lubango in south-west Angola, with a third option of airlifting supplies from Rundu and Grootfontein to both areas.

Two of the four convoys that began delivering supplies to Angola last week—those travelling from Luanda to Kwanza Sul Province—had already completed their trips.

A third convoy from Lubango to northern Huila Province and another from Bagani, Namibia, were still on the road, said Mr Coutts.

The UN Special Relief Programme for Angola (SRPA) to bring 118,000 tons of supplies to almost two million people facing famine in drought and strife-ridden areas was initially stopped a month after it began last November.

News reports said the Angolan Government had halted the programme, accusing UNITA rebels of sabotaging routes to government controlled areas.

Both sides in the 16-year conflict since Angola gained its independence from Portugal in 1975 have given the UN assurances concerning the safe passage of convoys and safety of relief workers.

Angolan Government and UNITA officials are due to meet in Lisbon, Portugal, on Wednesday to discuss a cease-fire to end the civil war and pave the way for multi-party elections.

Reunion

* Rocard Visit Called 'Stormy'

91AF0056A Montreal LE DEVOIR in French
18 Mar 91 p 7

[Text] Saint-Denis, Reunion (Reuter)—Prime Minister Michel Rocard paid an eventful visit yesterday to the island of Reunion, where great tension continues to exist following the murderous uprisings in February promoted by disadvantaged young people.

Michel Rocard, who made the trip to assess the social inequalities and the problems of society that have been plaguing this overseas department for years, nonetheless spoke firmly.

"Don't envision the mother country as more beautiful than it really is," he said during a meeting with the young rebels in the Saint-Denis municipal hall.

"Vaulx-en-Velin (in the suburbs of Lyons) is an example for you of the zones in which, unfortunately, a population, which has not had its chance in life, is concentrated—this is not a characteristic of Reunion," he added.

The prime minister called the idea that the population of the island would be neglected or the subject of contempt "profoundly erroneous."

"I cannot let it be said that rebellion was necessary in Saint-Denis in order for the public authorities to realize something and begin to set to work," he added.

Michel Rocard was taken to task as soon as he had arrived on the island early in the afternoon by demonstrators who were responding to an appeal issued by the directors of the Tele Free Dom pirate station.

The seizure of that television station's transmitter was the spark that touched off the revolt of the angry young people.

In fact, the demonstrators blocked the road between the airport and Saint-Denis, and the official cortege had to be diverted.

The prime minister began by taking a well-escorted drive through the Chaudron neighborhood, which was ravaged by the rebellion, before having meetings with the elected officials and economic and social leaders at the headquarters of the prefecture.

He then took note of the list of complaints submitted by the representatives of the young people in the Chaudron neighborhood who had gathered at the Saint-Denis town hall. But there again, the remarks exchanged were sharp.

"As soon as there is a conflict, the young people are treated like children on welfare. And it is always being said that the people of Reunion are idiots. We are only needed for our ballots," Jewan-Jo, the spokesman for the young people, charged.

The prime minister asked his interlocutor to modify his tone, if he hoped it would be possible "to work together."

"To let it be said that the people of Reunion are idiots is intolerable," the prime minister emphasized. He said that it is not fair to say that Reunion benefits "from greater financial effort than is made for certain communities in the mother country."

When asked if he planned to intervene in the fate of Tele Free Dom, Michel Rocard responded that he was not yet in a position to make any statement.

But in the streets, groups of demonstrators marched through the town shouting "we want our television station."

A number of groups broke the plate-glass windows of a travel agency and a motorcycle dealership.

In an unusual development on the island, the prime minister did not go into the streets to meet the crowd, and he was booed by a part of the people.

The uprisings last month brought to the fore once again the social contrasts in this overseas department, where a half of the income is derived from aid provided by Paris.

Proportionally, Reunion has twice as many taxpayers with large fortunes as does the mother country.

At the same time, the island has an unemployment rate of 32 percent, and it has the largest number of minimum wage (RMI) recipients (50,000).

In addition, the government employees, who often come from the mother country, earn wages augmented by 53 percent, while the SMIC [Interoccupational Minimum Gross Wage] is 20 percent lower than that in Paris.

Zambia

Former Coup Plotter Supports Ruling Party

*MB0404213091 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 4 Apr 91*

[Text] Comrade Godwin Mumba, who was last July pardoned by President Kaunda for plotting to take over the UNIP [United National Independence Party] government, has decided to rejoin UNIP.

Comrade Mumba said at a news conference at Freedom House this afternoon that he has decided to rejoin the ruling party because in his opinion, UNIP is the best party for Zambia. He said UNIP, under the leadership of President Kaunda, has a clean human rights record.

Comrade Mumba was condemned to death for plotting to overthrow the UNIP government in 1980, but the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment in 1986, and in July last year, President Kaunda pardoned Comrade Mumba together with other political prisoners who have since been released unconditionally.

He told reporters that his conviction was fair, explaining that at the time he wanted to stage the aborted coup, the UNIP government was not democratic, pointing out that that was why he had always advocated the reintroduction of multiparty politics in Zambia.

Comrade Mumba said that he has never been a member of the Movement for Multiparty Democracy, MMD, and displayed his new UNIP card, which he bought today.

Opposition Party Urges New Rural Constituencies

*MB0404212791 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 4 Apr 91*

[Text] The Movement for Multiparty Democracy [MMD] in Northern Province has recommended that all the 25 new constituencies to be created under the third republic should be in rural areas in order to fight the poverty of the rural people.

The MMD provincial [word indistinct], Simon Mwila, told the Delimitation Commission (?meeting) in Kasama that urban centers were already developed and did not deserve additional constituencies.

Comrade Mwila made this submission to the commission headed by Deputy Chief Justice (Martin Gululwe). His submission, however, differed sharply with a statement by MMD President Frederick Chiluba, who told a

Kasama rally three weeks ago that the ruling party had embarked on a (?course) to put all additional constituencies in rural areas [words indistinct] urban centers where his party was popular.

Official Claims Opposition Uses UNIP Cards

*MB0504085391 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 4 Apr 91*

[Text] Some political parties are allegedly collecting UNIP [United National Independence Party] cards from elsewhere and taking them to Eastern Province [word indistinct] that the cards have been surrendered by UNIP members in the region who joined their parties.

Eastern Province Member of the Central Committee Rankin Sikasula disclosed this in Chipata today during a public rally addressed by the secretary general of the ruling UNIP [words indistinct]. Comrade Sikasula said only a month ago a political party which he did not name displayed during its rally held there a bunch of UNIP cards reportedly surrendered by UNIP members in the Malambo Valley.

He said [words indistinct] had sent Chipata District Governor Dingswayo Banda to Malambo last week to investigate and verify the claim, but was found to be false. The member of the Central Committee said UNIP was still commanding a large following in the Eastern Province and everything was being done to strengthen the party at all levels.

Kaunda Announces 2-Percent Growth Target for 1991

*MB0404142491 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 4 Apr 91*

[Text] President Kaunda last night announced that the government has targeted a 2-percent economic growth rate for the 1991 fiscal year. Speaking before a dinner he hosted for a spectrum of [word indistinct] businessmen, President Kaunda said the government was moving toward market-oriented policies from administrative controls.

He said the government was now working on measures such as privatization (?in) public enterprises and forming a public service interbody more responsive to development needs. Comrade Kaunda considered that programs and policies [words indistinct] in the past could have been better implemented to absorb external economic factors that had hit the local economy.

Oil Refinery Closes Following Industrial Action

*MB0404100791 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0848 GMT 4 Apr 91*

[Text] Lusaka April 4 SAPA—The Italian-managed state-owned Indeni petroleum refinery, Zambia's only oil refinery, has closed down following industrial action

by more than 200 workers demanding 85 per cent pay increases and zmk[Zambian kwacha]2,100 allowances for each employee.

The Zambian press reported on Thursday [4 April] that if the strike, which started on Wednesday, did not end soon, fuel shortages could plunge the already fragile economy into turmoil.

The strike has been described by the Indeni management as illegal, while Labour Minister Lavu Mulimba has not yet commented. However, sources at the ministry condemned the action, describing it as "highhanded".

Indeni offered a 20 per cent rise, which the workers rejected. A deadlock in negotiations led to the wildcat strike.

National Union of Transport and Allied Workers (NUTAW) Chairman Bilex Mulwe and his general secretary, Katebe Mbuluki, confirmed the strike—although they said they do not support the action.

Indeni Managing Director Salvatore Miele and other top management officials are having emergency talks with the holding company, Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation (Zimco), to ensure fuel is available to industries.

No immediate fuel shortage is envisaged as stocks to last at least three months are available.

The TIMES OF ZAMBIA quoted one worker at the plant in Ndola as saying: "What we want to hear is why Mr Miele doesn't want to pay us enough money in view of the ever rising cost of living which he is very much aware of."

Workers said they would not listen to their union leaders "preaching about stalemates," a SAPA correspondent reports.

Observers also expressed fears the strike could trigger other industrial actions in view of the escalating cost of living in this landlocked country—one of the world's most poverty-stricken.

Zimbabwe

Labor Minister on Economic Adjustment Program

MB0404155491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1531 GMT 4 Apr 91

[Text] Harare April 4 SAPA—The Zimbabwean Government expects a maximum of 5,000 retrenchments to follow implementation of its economic reform policy. Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare Minister John Nkomo told a conference of employers in Harare on Thursday [4 April].

He told the Employers' Confederation of Zimbabwe/Friedrich Nauman Foundation conference on "Wages Policy, Industrial Relations and Employment Creation in Zimbabwe" that job losses would be experienced

mainly in the initial stages of the structural adjustment programme, the national news agency ZIANA reports.

"It is anticipated the programme of structural adjustment will result in retrenchments for economic reasons," the minister said.

He added that in anticipation of the losses of jobs, the government had moved to create "an enabling environment" at company level to provide for and facilitate efficiency in handling retrenchments.

Mr Nkomo said that he arrived at the 5,000 figure after watching the trend of retrenchments over the past three years, during which only 2,000 people were laid off.

In fact, he said, Zimbabwe had been creating more jobs recently.

"The level at which the economy has been creating employment is very high. The only problem why we don't see it is that we are dealing with that accumulative unemployment," he said.

The Zimbabwe Banking Corporation has forecast 10,000 more jobs would be created in 1991 under the investment centre's projects alone.

Employment in the formal sector stood at around 1.3 million in June last year, according to the central statistics office. As of the same date there were about 720,000 people unemployed.

Mr Nkomo told the conference that the government's social fund would be used to train those who would be negatively affected by the structural adjustment programme.

The programme acknowledged that some people, particularly women, the unskilled and the disabled, would be hard hit by trade liberalisation, the minister said.

Explaining the history behind introduction of the structural adjustment programme, he said measures protecting workers over the past five years had been attacked "as being negative and partly to blame for the unattractive investment climate" in Zimbabwe. Some conditions which necessitated such measures had changed or become irrelevant.

Removal of price controls and placement of a variety of goods on the open general import licence was intended to allow enterprises "to respond to market signals so that the allocative efficiency of the market can be achieved".

The minister said while the government had taken "bold and determined" moves to reactivate the economy, economic success would depend on a "positive and committed" business community and a "diligent and disciplined" workforce.

Benin

New National Assembly Takes Place of HCR

AB0404201691 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 1 Apr 91

[Excerpts] The High Council of the Republic [HCR] today handed over its duties to the National Assembly during the ceremony to officially inaugurate the new Assembly at the Porto Novo International Cultural Center. The importance of the event was marked by the quality of guests and solemnity of the ceremony. The cream of all Beninese politicians were present this afternoon at Porto Novo. [passage omitted] The International Cultural Center was jam-packed with members of the official national bodies, representatives of diplomatic missions, and guests. Also present were, of course, the newly elected parliamentarians as well as HCR members. It was in the presence of all these personalities that the new parliamentarians officially assumed duty.

The solemnity of the ceremony was first marked by the representativeness of the state institutions. On President Mathieu Kerekou's left was Minister Jean Florentin Feliho, who represented the head of the transitional government, that is the president-elect. On his right was the president of the Supreme Court, Mr. Frederic Noutai Houndeton. Sitting at the high table were the chairman of the HCR, Monsignor Isidore de Souza, along with the chairman of the National Constitutional Commission, Professor Maurice Ahanhanzo Glele, dressed in a red, purple, and black gown, and the chairman of the HCR's Laws Commission, Counsellor Grace d'Almeida Adama. Two speeches were made on the occasion.

First, Monsignor Isidore de Souza, in a brilliant address, paid tribute to the HCR and gave the new parliamentarians some advice. He also touched on our national history and the role which our capital, Porto Novo, has played in our country's parliamentary life. It is significant that the National Assembly is returning to Porto Novo, which will thus recover its dignity and have to carry high the flag of the new democratic renewal, Monsignor Isidore de Souza stated. This democratic renewal was made possible by the considerable amount of work done by the HCR during the last 12 months. The drafting of the new Constitution, the referendum, the various elections, and the passage of about 40 laws were the hallmarks of the activities of that institution, which played the role of a parliament during this period of transition. It is from this positive result that the new assembly will have to launch the building of a law-abiding state in Benin. To achieve this, we must rely on all Beninese nationals. This is why in most of Monsignor de Souza's address, he made an urgent appeal for national unity:

[Begin recording] Now everything is about to start, and nothing will be easy. Everything will again require all our energies and our determination. First, we must safeguard national unity in the face of the serious dangers of an increasing regionalism. We must respect our differences,

which must be complementary in the economic and cultural fields. Thanks to this unity, we can achieve a new (?dawn) for our people, all our people, from the north to the south and from the west to the east. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Before officially inaugurating the Assembly, the HCR chairman made it a point to pay glowing tribute to President Mathieu Kerekou, who has now shown his true face, that of a man of peace. The entire world is now convinced of your love for Benin, Monsignor Isidore de Souza stated. Finally, the HCR chairman advised the new parliamentarians, who must be artisans for the task of development, and called on them to follow the guiding principles of renewal. [passage omitted]

The response to this address was made by the oldest of the parliamentarians, President Justin Tometin Aho-madegbe. He also spoke about the role of the National Assembly. In particular, he touched on the new pitfalls uncovered by the recent election campaigns. According to him, these pitfalls are money and regionalism. [passage omitted]

Guinea

Conte on Curbing Armed Dissidence in Africa

AB0304180891 Dakar PANA in French 1015 GMT
3 Apr 91

[Text] Dakar, 3 Apr (PANA)—Yesterday evening in Conakry, President Lansana Conte of Guinea called for curbing armed dissidence on the continent through dialogue and democratic openness. According to news received in Dakar, General Conte, in a speech delivered on the radio on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the coming to power of the Second Republic, also stated that it is the duty of all member states of the United Nations to work for the overall settlement of problems of the Middle East.

"In Africa, armed dissidence is becoming a phenomenon that must be curbed through dialogue and democratic opening," President Conte emphasized. He also expressed concern about the situation in Liberia. "The situation in the sister Republic of Liberia continues to be of concern to us," he said, and appealed for all states in the subregion to work together and efficiently toward the return of that country to peace.

"Like all peaceful nations, we have followed with anguish the unfolding of the Gulf war," President Conte said, adding that now that legality and legitimacy have been restored in Kuwait, it is the duty of all UN member states to work toward the overall settlement of the problems of the Middle East. He believes that the PLO and the Palestinian issue are elements necessary for the restoration of world peace.

Guinea-Bissau

* Government Reports on Economic Prospects

91AF0791A Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE
in French Mar 91 pp 240-243

[Excerpts from the report presented by the Guinea-Bissau Government at the Second Conference of Less-Developed Countries (LDC's) held in Paris, 3-14 September 1990: "Economic Prospects (III)"]

[Text] Guinea-Bissau's economic prospects for the nineties are likely to be influenced primarily by the implementation of two essential operations: the second structural adjustment credit, extending over a three-year period and for which negotiations with the World Bank and the IMF were completed in March 1989, and the second four-year development plan, which is now in the final stage of preparation.

Considering that the program has yielded satisfactory results until now and that Guinea-Bissau's economy still shows a serious imbalance, the government has decided to insist on the implementation of the structural adjustment program as a framework within which to create the conditions required for genuine economic development.

In brief, the government proposes to continue and intensify its stabilization policy while giving increased priority to growth, through a policy aimed at stimulating priority production sectors, i.e., agriculture, agribusiness fishing, and small processing industries.

As far as the stabilization policy is concerned, the following measures, among others, will be taken during the next two years.

Concerning the exchange rate, the government will implement a flexible policy designed to narrow the gap between exchange rates on the official and unofficial markets.

In addition, the government will endeavor to improve foreign currency management by drafting at regular intervals budgets expressed in monetary terms.

Concerning the monetary policy, the government proposes to monitor domestic credit more closely, to contract the cash flow placed at the state's disposal, and to cancel the state debt with the National Bank. It is hoped that these measures will slow down inflation during the period considered and will make it possible to expand productive investments. The government also proposes to achieve positive interest rates during the period considered, and to maintain them.

Maintaining Rigorous Tax Discipline

Concerning the tax policy, the government intends to maintain austere tax discipline during the implementation of the adjustment program and to try to increase public savings.

The government proposes to continue to reduce the number of government employees and to use the savings thus made to increase average salaries. As far as revenues are concerned, the government proposes to continue its tax reforms and to improve the tax administration.

As far as the trade and the price policies are concerned, the government proposes to maintain and broaden the measures aimed at deregulating both markets and prices. In this respect, nearly all prices—except oil product prices that will be kept on a par with import prices—will be deregulated during the program implementation.

To promote the private sector, the government's strategy will be to encourage growth and diversification in that sector based on the relative benefits that the country may derive from such measures. To this end, the government will endeavor to pursue adequate policies with respect to rational prices and trade, to develop an effective financing system, and to maintain a climate in which private investments are covered by simple regulations.

The Guinea-Bissau Government is aware of the negative potential effects of the structural adjustment program and of the imbalances that currently exist between the incomes of the various social strata; it will accordingly attempt to take measures in the future in order to lessen these negative effects and ensure that the revenues resulting from the liberalization and economic adjustment process are more evenly distributed.

The adjustment policy tends to privilege market mechanisms when it comes to the effective allocation of labor and capital resources and to the resulting restoration of economic balance, and it also tends to subordinate economic and social planning—whatever its indicative value may be—to market mechanisms as a privileged instrument of economic policy management in least developed countries, which is precisely the case of Guinea-Bissau.

The adjustment policy also tends to overlook the underlying causes of underdevelopment, the decisive influence of international economic factors, and the strategies that are desirable to achieve long-term economic and social development.

For these various reasons, the government has decided to prepare a second national development plan for the period 1989-92. This plan, of which the final text is currently being finalized, will govern the country's economic policy and integrate the goals and provisions of the structural adjustment program within a broad time limit and framework.

Faced with the constraints imposed by Guinea-Bissau's present economic and financial situation, any development strategy must take into account the following essential factors:

- the composition of the national diet, which still essentially relies on rice, must be improved and the people must be guaranteed adequate security with respect to food;

- the foreign financial resources indispensable to the development process and to meet the commitments resulting from our foreign debt must be generated;
- the weight and importance of the public sector in the country's economy must be reduced;
- the rate at which prices increase must be monitored.

Therefore, the second plan will give priority to the following general development objectives:

- growth and diversification, as rapidly as possible, of the production likely to be exported, in particular in agriculture and fisheries, in order to reduce the country's vulnerability that results from the preponderance of a single export product, cashew nuts;
- increase and diversification of the production destined to the domestic market and, whenever profitable, of the production destined to replace imports, especially food products;
- employment of the domestic work force, and training of skilled technical and administrative personnel at all levels;
- creation of conditions conducive to private (domestic or foreign) enterprise and investments;
- reorientation of the state's intervention in the economy with a view to implementing the essential economic and social infrastructures that will support production, exports, marketing, the development of human resources, and private enterprise;
- as far as the budget, currency and credit are concerned, continued implementation of a selective and restrictive policy aimed primarily at priority production sectors;
- rescheduling of the foreign debt, including the partial cancellation of bilateral debts and the use of innovative means to reduce debt and increase the proportion of gifts and special-rate loans in development financing;
- stimulation of economic growth, agriculture being chosen as the absolute priority sector in which to increase production, so as to provide adequate food supplies and feed the people;
- promotion and integration of Guinea-Bissau's economy through the creation of basic facilities to market products and run the domestic market, according to territorial schemes reflecting the potential of the country's various regions;
- measures to be taken to enable the public sector to withdraw progressively from activities directly related to production, and to ensure the privatization of the economy.

The objectives of the second development plan are supported by an intermediate- and long-term strategy aimed at ensuring the independent growth of the country's economy, but based on the country's own resources rather than on foreign aid.

The intermediate- and long-term sectorial strategies that will be included in the second four-year plan are included in the general development objectives mentioned above.

As a result:

As far as rural development is concerned, the strategy should aim to increase the productivity of traditional agriculture, particularly through the use of improved seed, better cultivation methods, increased recourse to the dissemination of information in rural areas, and to the promotion of small farms, provided these various measures have significant consequences for the people; preference should be given to capital-intensive low-profitability projects. In addition, there should be some progress toward enhancing or setting up production, marketing, storage, and refrigeration facilities.

More Facilities for Agriculture

In the fisheries sector, the government tries to cope with the present crisis and stagnation; its objective is to make this sector economically viable through a rational exploitation of its existing potential, whether to increase the size of the country's industrial fishing fleet and improve the use of underutilized land facilities, based on private enterprise in partnership with foreign capital, or to renegotiate existing fishing agreements or negotiate new ones with terms more favorable to Guinea-Bissau.

In the processing industry, at the end of the year and taking into account the structural adjustment program, the government will finalize its plan for a radical reform of public-sector businesses in order to guarantee their viability. This plan or program will include the privatization of a number of industrial facilities and the liquidation of units considered economically and financially nonviable.

As for economic and social facilities, the government will attempt, whenever possible, to give preference to projects designed to overhaul and upgrade roads as well as school and health-care facilities (endeavoring to achieve a more efficient use of existing fixed assets), rather than making new investments in connection with the material use of basic community facilities when there is no financial and administrative structure to provide for their operation and maintenance.

Similarly, the second national development plan will give special attention to the land-use strategy, with special emphasis on the following guidelines:

Development of the regions according to the priorities resulting from the potential they possess, especially for agricultural production: utilization of certain urban centers that are easily accessible and provided with social facilities, which could act as regional markets and poles to attract and stabilize the population, thus helping reduce the country's demographic and economic imbalances.

Because the national private sector is still in the early stage of its development, it will be indispensable to complement its action with investments from abroad and with some forms of partnership between domestic and foreign capital. To this end, the government proposes to promote measures likely to attract foreign capital, and it is therefore considering a revision of the current legislation on foreign investments.

It is hoped that the implementation of this set of measures will result in an economic growth rate (as measured by the real gross domestic product indicator) of at least 4 to 5 percent per year during the period 1989-91, and that actual private consumption will increase markedly, although moderately, during that period.

To support these internal efforts, the following international measures will be required:

a) Foreign Aid and Foreign-Aid Coordination

In order to achieve the objectives of the structural adjustment program and of the second national development plan, the Guinea-Bissau Government will continue to benefit from the strong support of the international community, through the grant of aid in various forms, special-rate credit lines, and various debt reduction or cancellation measures.

In addition to the increased aid required to cover the country's needs, what is increasingly necessary is to improve aid programming and coordination according to national development priorities.

The multiannual public investment program and its sectorial and regional components should, therefore, represent the privileged base of reference in coordinating aid to development. In addition, if the planning process is to become more efficient, it would be desirable that those who participate in the joint action for development should work out their own financial and technical cooperation programs on a multiannual basis and in collaboration with national planning and international cooperation bodies. The relative proportion of gifts in development financing should also be increased.

b) Financing Required by the Economy.

The export price of cashew nuts, the leading export product, which assumes a predominant position in the country's balance of trade, keeps fluctuating on international markets. In 1988, it dropped by nearly 18 percent, thus reducing the country's financing capacity. A recovery of that product price seems unlikely in the near future.

Due to the huge imbalance between imports and exports, the balance of trade will amount to US\$40 million during the period 1989-91. The balance of payments for current transactions will therefore continue to show considerable deficits that will in turn require substantial foreign financing.

Guinea-Bissau's debt service ratio during the next three years (1989-91) will average 150 percent. In the next few years, therefore, if adjustment efforts are not to be compromised, Guinea-Bissau will require exceptional foreign financing, including debt reduction and cancellation measures.

Financing needs for the period 1989-91, including arrears, total about US\$340 million. According to projections, and taking into account disbursements for existing or projected commitments (gifts and loans), it is estimated that the additional financing required by Guinea-Bissau for the period considered (financing deficit) will total US\$83.5 million.

c) Guinea-Bissau's Position With Respect to Its Debt

The success of Guinea-Bissau's economic adjustment program currently being implemented with financial and technical help from the IMF and the World Bank is dependent on a comprehensive recasting of the conditions regulating foreign debt repayment.

We can say that it has already practically been agreed that a comprehensive solution to the debt problem is a prerequisite if Guinea-Bissau's serious economic problems are to be overcome and its development level increased.

It is indispensable to emphasize that aid flows and the stifling foreign debt management are intricately related; the complementary nature of these factors should be duly taken into account when planning the financing of the adjustment and development process.

Ivory Coast

Government, BOAD Sign Loan Agreement

*AB0404153091 Abidjan Domestic Service
in French 1930 GMT 2 Apr 91*

[Excerpts] On 28 March, the Ivorian Government and the West African Development Bank [BOAD] signed an important loan agreement. The agreement, signed in Lome, Togo, involves a loan totaling 2.942 billion CFA francs. The money will be used to acquire public works equipment for road maintenance. The agreement was signed on behalf of the BOAD by its president, Mr. Baba Moussa. [passage omitted] The Ivorian Government was represented by Daniel Kablan Duncan, minister delegate in the Prime Minister's Office in charge of economy, finance, commerce, and planning. [passage omitted]

Liberia

Sierra Leone Army, NPFL Said Still Fighting

*AB0504103691 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 5 Apr 91*

[Text] Fighting continues between Sierra Leonean troops and forces of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front

[NPFL]. Nineteen suspected rebels are reported dead in the eastern town of Koindu. Relief organizations in the area are pulling out due to the intensity of the fighting. There are reports that the French organization Medecins Sans Frontieres [Doctors Without Borders] and other agencies have already evacuated this town from the area to the town of Kenema.

Meanwhile, a large quantity of weapons is said to have been found in the homes of Liberian refugees in Freetown following a search by Sierra Leonean security men. Many Liberian refugees believed to be NPFL's sympathizers were taken in for questioning by Sierra Leonean police. There have been no official Sierra Leonean comment on the arrests, but unofficial sources said the police acted on tip in by captured rebels.

Meanwhile, the president of Sierra Leone, Joseph Momoh, said government will do whatever lies within its power to protect the territorial rights of his country. President Momoh said Sierra Leonean troops had never crossed into Lofa County as reported earlier by the BBC, but added that if it became necessary, everything would be done to protect his country's territorial integrity.

Prince Johnson on Formation of New National Army

AB0404173091 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 3 Apr 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There is still a lot of loose ends to be tied up before Liberia gets back to any kind of normal administration, and one of the questions that will be hard to tackle will be the formation of a new national army, after 15 months of civil war. Earlier this week, Major General Bowen, leader of the remnants of the late Samuel Doe's forces, the AFL [Armed Forces of Liberia], said that they were still the Liberian Army because he thought it could be a basis for Charles Taylor's Patriotic Front and Prince Johnson's rebels to integrate with to form a new national force. In Monrovia, Elizabeth Blunt asked Prince Johnson if he could accept that arrangement:

[Begin recording] [Johnson] No, they cannot make up the national army. They were the national army before, and they did not treat [well] the people that they took an oath to protect. They did not treat them the way they should have treated them. OK, rather, they went and massacred people in the Lutheran Church and UN headquarters and began moving from place to place killing people and even after the overthrow of Doe, they went from house to house burning buildings down and said: No Doe, No Liberia. Such an army cannot be a national army. But, if they will be a national army, that is the decision of the government tomorrow. Then it can use Bowen and his group as a national army.

[Blunt] If you were president, would you have them as your national army?

[Johnson] If I were president, I will incorporate all counties into the national army. We will recruit from all sections. Even in the army, which we know will be reorganized tomorrow, because there isn't any national army now. I will still prefer the remnants of Doe should surely be incorporated into the system.

[Blunt] You wouldn't throw them out all together?

[Johnson] No, I would not. Only perhaps the top military brass will be retired and they take leave, but the rest of the soldiers will work along with us.

[Blunt] Would you like to bring some of your own boys into the army?

[Johnson] They are all Liberians, so they will be there. They are all Liberians.

[Blunt] How many of them do you think would like to become full time soldiers? Some of them were soldiers before, were they not?

[Johnson] I do not know, when the time comes we will make the decision, and then we will know who wants to come to join or who wants to go to school. Up till now, I do not know. We are just of the peace process right now.

[Blunt] What about yourself, who were in the army before, would you like to go back into the new Liberian army?

[Johnson] Yes, because I am a disciplinarian, and I will like to live to see the next army be organized to instill discipline in the Armed Forces of Liberia. [end recording]

Mali

Sacko on 'Seriousness' of Prime Ministership

LD0304193291 Paris International Service
in French 0635 GMT 3 Apr 91

[Excerpt] Soumana Sacko will soon be returning to his country, Mali: He is currently an international official, but he was appointed prime minister yesterday. Donaig Le Du recorded his first radio reaction:

[Begin recording] [Sacko] I am fully aware of the seriousness of the mission, because it is a question of leading, in a relatively brief span of time—within nine months—a quite complex process related to getting the economy back in order and preparing the conditions for a democratic, pluralist society.

[Le Du] Can you confirm the date of January 1992 for the return of civilian democratic power in Mali?

[Sacko] Fortunately, obviously, it is not up to me to confirm dates. It is the Malian people as a whole who have set that date, and we are the actors whom the people have chosen to place in the command post for that date to be respected. And I do not see why that date

should not be respected. [Words indistinct] [end recording] [passage omitted]

Views Policies, Plans

LD0404155491 Paris International Service
in French 0635 GMT 4 Apr 91

[Telephone interview with new Prime Minister Soumana Sacko by unidentified announcer—live]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Our first direct subject is Mali, with statements for the first time by Prime Minister Soumana Sacko, who is with us on the line. Mr. Prime Minister, you were appointed Tuesday, and you are going to return to your country this evening. [passage omitted] Naturally, this is not the time to outline a real program, but what are your main priorities, those you expect to have to tackle straight away?

[Sacko] Well, I see that there is one main priority, and that is to restore the confidence of the people—by which I mean the workers; I also mean (?perhaps) above all the business circles that have been so traumatized by the events over the past few weeks in Bamako, and in a general way throughout Mali. So I want to act in such a way as to ensure that Mali goes back to work, and that it realizes that only through our effort can we be able to achieve something constructive. Then there is the preparation of all the practical measures that will be needed for the arrival of democracy, for the preparation in fact of conditions for a complete multiparty system. I see that there is thus an action to be waged at the psychological level—to restore people's confidence; at the economic level—to set things back in order a bit; and at the political level—to prepare the transition toward a multiparty regime.

[Announcer] Mr. Soumana Sacko, what do you expect from a country like France, for example, in this particular context?

[Sacko] Well, we expect France's actions to be in accord with its words, its pro-Third World words, words which have received worldwide echoes. I am thinking in particular of the famous La Baule speech [by Mitterrand]. So I expect France, together with the Malian Government and people, to play the role that has been France's since the 1789 revolution: that of a country with a state of law that supports freedom throughout the world, and does not content itself with mere words—because pro-Third World words are all very well, but what we need is concrete support.

[Announcer] How are you, as a civilian, an economist, going to succeed in freeing yourself on the one hand from the politicians, and on the other hand from the military—who of course still have something to say?

[Sacko] It is not a question of freeing oneself from the tutelage or—I do not know—from the control of anyone whatsoever. What we say is that we consider all Malians, be they civilians or military, the sons and daughters of

the country, who in turn have something to contribute. [passage omitted] So there is no opposition, there is no artificial opposition to be made between the civilian and military, between politician and economist. We will need all the goodwill that exists.

[Announcer] In a word, Mr. Prime Minister: What is to be done with former President Moussa Traore?

[Sacko] First, I want to assure you that we intend to establish a state of law in Mali, and by virtue of that, I think that former President Moussa Traore will benefit from all the legal safeguards. We will look after his moral, material, and physical well-being. You can be certain that the kind of treatment inflicted at one time on former civilian or military dignitaries is not going to be repeated. Well, Moussa Traore will (?have to account to) the Malian people for his 22 years in power. Let us say, however, that we are not keeping score—it is not a settling of scores, and Moussa Traore can be sure that human rights and legality really will prevail. He will have nothing to fear as far as his moral or physical integrity are concerned.

[Announcer] Thank you, Mr. Soumana Sacko. I would recall that this is the first time you have spoken live under these new conditions over the airwaves.

Discusses Civilian, Army Relations

AB0504111691 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 4 Apr 91

[Excerpts] In Mali, Soumana Sacko, the new prime minister appointed by the Transitional Committee for the Salvation of the People, CTSP, is expected back in Bamako this afternoon. We contacted him a while ago in Paris where he arrived this morning from Bangui, Central African Republic. [passage omitted]

Soumana Sacko, who is known for intellectual probity and rigor in managing state affairs, now has the heavy responsibility of revamping Mali's ailing economy. Is he aware of the magnitude of the task ahead of him? This is the question Guy-Bertrand Mapangou put to the Malian prime minister in a telephone interview during his stopover in Paris.

[Begin recording] [Sacko] I am aware of this. I know this is a heavy responsibility, a very heavy burden to shoulder, and I am highly conscious of it.

[Mapangou] You have also been nicknamed the Man of Justice. How did you earn that title, Mr. Prime Minister?

[Sacko] Well, as you are aware, the Malian people have always thirsted for justice and fairness, but for a long time there were people who, because of their connections, thought they could cheat society and enjoy special privileges. I believe, in this respect, that there is an indispensable task of injecting moral probity into society. [passage omitted]

[Mapangou] So, Mr. Prime Minister, your team will, inevitably, include soldiers and civilians. How will this coexistence be handled?

[Sacko] I know there is a lot of talk about the role of the Army. The very image of the Army has, admittedly, been seriously tarnished after 22 years of military rule controlled, first, by the (?pseudo-narcissists) of the Democratic Union of Malian People. I am not, however, in favor of denigrating the entire Army. Admittedly, not all members of this Army belonged to a clan. I have heard people say that these were people who were very close to the president's family. Well, they performed their duties [words indistinct] which was in place, but I know them. There are many of them whom I know personally, and I can tell you that they are patriotic officers. Moreover, they demonstrated this during the final hours of the former regime. They demonstrated this by acting responsibly.

It is, henceforth, very important for this Army to revert to its virtues, to its republican virtues. I believe we shall get on well with those who are in a position to contribute positively to the running of public affairs within a democratic context in which the military authorities are brought under the control of legally and legitimately constituted civilian authorities. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Arrives in Bamako 4 Apr

*AB0404222291 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2030 GMT 4 Apr 91*

[Text] It is now official. The new prime minister, Mr. Soumana Sacko, arrived in Bamako early this evening from Bangui. We recall that Mr. Soumana Sacko was designated prime minister by the president of the Transitional Council for the Salvation of the People the day before yesterday. He will therefore have to busy himself with the formation of the next provisional government in the coming days. In a short while, you will receive more specific information from our reporters at Bamako-Senou International Airport.

Transitional Committee Declares 8-Day Mourning

*AB0404223491 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2030 GMT 4 Apr 91*

[Text] An eight-day national mourning period has been decreed throughout the nation as of today, Thursday, 4 March. The Transitional Committee for the Salvation of the People has proclaimed the national mourning in memory of the victims of the tragic events through which our country has just passed.

CTSP Chairman Meets With Media Workers

*AB0404233491 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 3 Apr 91*

[Text] The time for changes has really come to Mali where within one week events happened one after

another at an unbelievable pace. Since the fall of the bloodthirsty regime of Moussa Traore nine days ago, we have already witnessed the quasi joint dissolution of the National Reconciliation Council and the Coordinating Committee of Democratic Associations and Organizations and the setting up of the Transitional Committee for the Salvation of the People [CTSP] and the appointment of a prime minister. The much-feared moments of hesitation and the fratricidal power struggle did not take place.

For all this, we have to pay a glowing tribute to the new civilian and military leaders of our country for their sense of responsibility and perfect awareness of the historic mission of national reconstruction that each Malian has in and outside the country. This morning this rapid but well-oriented wind of change blew on Malian Radio-Television [RTM] which for the first time in 20 years, was honored by a visit of a Malian head of state. Indeed, CTSP Chairman Lieutenant Colonel Amadou Toumani Toure came to our studios for, he said, a courtesy visit. Mr. Amadou Toumani Toure spoke to Ismael Maiga:

[Begin recording] [Toure] I was impressed by your magic prowess in succeeding to work under such conditions. When I met with the radio director yesterday, I told him that I would be coming. I was anxious to meet with you, you and the MALIAN PRESS AGENCY [AMAP], to greet you, know you, and assure you that from now on, nothing will be as before. You are going to work according to your own understanding. You must only be level-headed and abide by your ethics. You must try to work toward the development of unity, reconciliation, and good work for the happiness of our people.

[Maiga] Meanwhile, Mr. Chairman, the RTM is obviously continuing to be faced with material problems.

[Toure] We are going to cooperate, you and I, and certainly with the help and understanding of our people. A few days before these events, I listened to your director's appeal with much emotion. I told myself that the RTM would be one of the first places I would visit in Bamako—not because the others had never wanted to visit it, but because I feel that if a masterpiece of this kind continues to work...[changes thought] It is only thanks to you journalists, your technicians, and all the personnel of the radio that our television continues to work. I knew that I must come and see you, pay you a glowing tribute, know you, greet you, and tell you that henceforth, we and our people hope to do everything possible for our television to be at the forefront. I am nevertheless impressed by RTM's results and productions. As a viewer, I never knew that you worked under such conditions. Before my visit today, I even thought everything was done in the same hall. I thought you were better equipped than this. Now that I know you have problems, we shall now analyze your problems. You will propose solutions, and together we will see what we can do so that our television, which is a national television, can perform better than this. [end recording]

We must add that Lt. Col. Amadou Toumani Toure also visited AMAP and the MALIAN PUBLICITY AGENCY where he inspected the various services.

Senegal

Opposition Party Refuses To Join Government

AB0404231491 Paris AFP in French 2237 GMT
3 Apr 91

[Text] Dakar, 3 Apr (AFP)—The (opposition) Democratic League-Movement for a Labor Party [LD-MPT] announced today through its secretary general, Abdoulaye Bathily, its refusal to join the next Senegalese Government. At a news conference held today in Dakar, Mr. Bathily said President Abdou Diouf proposed a ministerial post for him during discussions on 29 March, but he refused because he did not receive "satisfactory enough answers" from the president. Indeed, before these discussions, the party he is leading had sent the president an "action program proposal of the Transition National Union Government," on the principles of work of such a government, its political and socioeconomic objectives, and on several economic-oriented measures.

There were several points of convergence, the political leader said, concerning electoral code reform or the use of state media by opposition parties. The points of divergence remain many, however, Mr. Bathily stated, citing the opposition of the president to the organization of early elections, proposed measures for "decreasing state waste," the resolution of the Casamance issue, and the reform of the teaching and health sectors.

"The LD-MPT therefore remains in the opposition," Mr. Bathily added. This signifies the de facto break in the alliance that the LD-MPT had concluded with the Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS, of Abdoulaye Wade) which, for its part, announced its participation in the next government. The composition of the government (which is expected to be joined also by members of the Independence and Labor Party [PIT], also an opposition party) should be made known early next week, while the nomination of a prime minister is expected in Dakar on Sunday.

Diouf Discusses Gulf War in National Day Address

AB0404235191 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 3 Apr 91

[Excerpts] The news this evening is dominated by preparations for Senegal's National Day celebrations tomorrow. For this occasion, President of the Republic Mr. Abdou Diouf made his usual broadcast to the nation tonight. Tomorrow will mark the 31st anniversary of the date when Senegal joined the community of free and sovereign nations in simplicity and dignity. This was what the head of state pointed out. He also made it a point to recall the pride with which we celebrate this historic event each year:

[Begin Diouf recording] This time again, we are celebrating this anniversary with the same dignity but also with a lot of sadness. Indeed, the 4 April National Day is taking place this year only few days after the tragic death of 93 of our soldiers. As you are aware, these soldiers were among the contingent that I dispatched to Saudi Arabia to help in the defense of the territorial integrity of that country and the holy places of Islam, as well as for the restoration of the sovereignty and independence of Kuwait. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Also, in his national address, President Abdou Diouf spoke about what should make us more optimistic following the conflict in the Persian Gulf:

[Begin Diouf recording] The painful trial of the Gulf war has today been overcome, and things are clear on the horizon. We can now hope that in the upcoming months, the climate of appeasement will be consolidated. Then, it cannot be excluded that the new world order, whose advent we have been expecting, will be defined. To this end, the Gulf war has confirmed that a new era has begun, because that war has shown us that henceforth, beyond the rejection of injustice by the overwhelming majority of its members, the international community represented by the United Nations can effectively ensure the respect of the principles that it had prescribed. It was the unfailing determination of all the Allied countries that made this result possible, a result that was unthinkable few months earlier.

We took part in this war. We did everything we could, but our choice for the triumph of righteousness [words indistinct] and that was the most important thing. The result we achieved is still fragile, and it must be consolidated in the same way it was obtained. Then we can talk about the beginning of a new international order. [passage omitted] [end recording]

* Diouf Remarks Termed Monologue; Dialogue Urged

91AF0741C Dakar SOPI in French 11 Jan 91 p 1

[Editorial by Ousmane Ngom: Parallel Monologues Do Not Make a Dialogue"]

t accompli cannot be adopted as a system of government in either foreign policy or domestic policy. And yet, in Senegal people seem unaware of this obvious fact and seem to think that they will lead the opposition, sword at their back, to the negotiating (or dialogue) table. The sycophants in the administration who had been asleep for some time (for lack of topic) have suddenly awakened to set themselves up as professors of political morals or of a sense of responsibility and even patriotism. They have simply forgotten or pretend to have forgotten that the Senegalese opposition has been in the legal arena for 16 years and has, on several occasions, "frequented" those who today are inviting them to a dialogue. This opposition would be really irresponsible if it did not draw any lessons from the experiences of dialogue or meetings it has had with the government in the past.

To cite only a few examples: the Senegalese recall the increase in the price of rice that followed the Wade/Diouf meeting in 1986, with Diouf having done everything to make people believe that he had consulted with the leader of the opposition while all he did was inform him after he had made the decision.

Following the post-electoral riots of 1988, the day after his release from prison, Abdoulaye Wade met with Abdou Diouf and an agreement was reached on holding a round table that would examine all the problems (All with a capital A). A few days later, because there was a detente, Abdou Diouf looked on impassively while the PS [Socialist Party] sabotaged the round table by advocating the status quo.

Is it necessary to recall the escapades of the crazy day of 14 March 1989 with the "collinesque" maneuvers backed by Diouf as soon as he stepped off the plane?

And today, at the very moment when we are being asked to credit Diouf with being of good faith, spotless and above reproach, to be moving in the direction of a real dialogue and of a political solution to the serious problems that are affecting the future of our country, his closest collaborators continue either to deny that there is a crisis and to state that the opposition is a negligible quantity, which the administration does not need for the functioning of the government and its institutions (to quote Doudou Sine), or to refer to the attitude of the opposition as "pouting," similar to the way Diouf used to talk about "sudden leaps" or "childish behavior" (to quote Moustapha Ka). Even beyond the fundamental differences that separate the opposition and the government on the approach to finding solutions to the national problems, there is the problem of a preliminary harmonization of the Diouf/SP dialogue. The cacophony of comments and interpretations of Diouf's message demonstrates if not unpreparedness, at least a lack of enthusiasm, not to mention a certain hostility by a sizable fringe of the government/SP "nomenklatura" to any political and social change in this country. Those "screens," who make Diouf believe that they are working for him (like the famous entrepreneur from Dakar who was putting up billboards at all his worksites stating: "Jean LEFEBVRE WORKS FOR YOU" while he was stuffing his pockets), are in reality pleading for their own political survival. On the other hand, they are the surest destroyers of the Diouf regime on the isolation of which they will be putting the finishing touches.

Hence, Diouf would be wrong to believe in their "medicine" and to refuse to listen to the people who are calling for a complete political change following a real National Dialogue [as published]. This implies personal and solemn initiatives and commitments that Diouf must make without any partisan or political yoke. It is only at this price that he will be able to rise to the level of the hopes of the Senegalese people.

Will he be able to demonstrate an ability to surpass himself in such a way? That is the whole question!

In any case, as Mr. Abdoulaye Wade emphasized, talking about the North-South Dialogue [as published] so much in fashion in the early eighties: "Parallel Monologues Do Not Make a Dialogue." This thought is also valid for Senegal in 1991. To think that through incantation speeches you will manage to exorcise the distrust and legitimate doubts of the opposition or, at the very least, to put it on bad terms with public opinion, is undoubtedly deluding oneself.

The Senegalese who daily experience the torments of expensive living, unemployment and school sabotage will be able to recognize those who are the dauntless defenders of their interests and their future. Their massive response to the National March of 19 January will be a first snub to all those "exorcists" short of patients!

* Value-Added Tax on Basic Commodities Lowered

91AF0741A Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 2 Jan 91 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Basic Commodities—Drop in Value-Added Tax"]

[Text] A communique issued by the Ministry of Economic Affairs on Monday announced that as of Tuesday, 1 January, the value-added tax on certain basic commodities would be reduced to 6.5 percent.

The products involved are sugar, tomato paste, wheat flour, and edible oil.

Given that the approved retail prices of these products are maximum prices, they will remain as they are, specified the communique.

Rice, flour, and millet and corn semolina, onions, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, meqat, eggs, medicine, and newsprint are exempt from the value-added tax, recalled the communique.

* Value-Added Tax Said Inflationary

91AF0741B Dakar SUD HEBDO in French 10 Jan 91 p 7

[Article by Thierno Guingue: "Generalization of the VAT—the Consumers Pay"]

[Text] Since 1 January 1991, the value-added tax (VAT) has been extended to the distribution sector. But those who are potentially liable (businessmen and importers) know neither the regulations nor the rights involved, and even less their obligations. The fact is that information, which is so very necessary in matters of taxation, did not precede the coming into force of the law on the generalization of the VAT (the law of 26 June 1990).

Those newly affected are the importers and businessmen who get their supplies from a local importer or producer. This is true whether they are ordinary retailers, service beneficiaries or producers exercising a parallel activity of

resale of products as is. This is the case, for example, of a hotelkeeper who manages a store.

Also affected by the VAT are those who are neither importers nor retailers getting their supplies from a local importer or producer, but whose annual turnover equals at least 100 million CFA [African Financial Community] francs.

The prices used by the above-mentioned economic operators will henceforth have to include the VAT, the rate of which varies from 7 to 30 percent depending on the products. This VAT collected on every month's sales will have to be paid to the tax service on the 15th of the next month with deduction, on the one hand, of the VAT paid on assets bought and sold as is (physical deduction) and, on the other hand, of the VAT imposed on investment assets and certain supplies and services (financial deduction) purchased during the preceding month.

The law on the generalization of the VAT is retroactive. The newly affected [persons] can also benefit from a reduction of the VAT applicable to merchandise in stock.

However, in order to claim this deduction, the businessmen and importers must provide the tax service, prior to next 31 January, a statement of their existing stock as of 31 December 1990. But they will be able to deduct this stock credit on a monthly basis as of April only.

The assessment will not be easy and there may even be an inherent risk of overestimation, which could cause a (short term) depreciation in fiscal income for the state.

In the event a precise justification based on supplier invoices, customs declarations, etc., of the actual VAT on the merchandise stock, the tax service will proceed with a lump evaluation: 20 percent of the stock all taxes included (TTC) with exclusion of those products exempt of VAT.

It is in the interest of the newly affected [persons] to demand that their suppliers provide them with bills including an amount without tax, the rate and the amount of the VAT. Without this they will not be able to take advantage of their right to the deduction.

Last Friday, 4 January, the businessmen met with the Ministers of Economic Affairs, of Financial Affairs, and of Planning. Nothing came out of those discussions except for the defiance displayed by those newly liable for the VAT and the need felt by Mr. Toure for the General Manager of Taxes and State Property to hold an information meeting.

However, it will be necessary to make those newly affected [people] understand that they are not really bearing the VAT. And this, for two reasons:

- Because of their obligation to incorporate this VAT in their sale prices, they are only tax "collectors." The consumer is the one who is really liable.

- The right to deduction makes it possible for them to deduct from the collected VAT the tax they paid upstream (on their purchases).

In contributing to raising the overall price level, the generalization of the VAT stimulates inflation, causing an erosion of the consumers' purchasing power. A situation that is all the more difficult to stand as the businessmen could use the VAT as a pretext to increase their profit margin while in reality they do not bear the tax.

All things considered, the extension of the VAT to the distribution sector looks like a new complement to the IRPP [Personal Income Tax] following the disappearance of the famous complementary tax. The only difference is that here the withdrawal is done indirectly on the salary of the worker. And even there, the nonsalaried [workers] do not escape because it is enough to buy a consumer product to have to pay the tax.

Will the businessmen agree to be the intermediaries between the state, which is looking for money, and the people? The answer to this will come tomorrow, Friday, 11 January, after the meeting between representatives of the tax service and the businessmen.

Sierra Leone

Army Sends Reinforcements to Pujehun

AB0404164391 Paris AFP in English 1620 GMT
4 Apr 91

[Excerpt] Freetown, April 4 (AFP)—The Sierra Leonean Army sent reinforcements to Pujehun in the south of the country to fight an incursion by suspected rebels of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), informed reports reaching the capital said Thursday.

Some 300 more troops went straight into action. Rebels who crossed the Mano River bridge from Liberia early Wednesday were putting up stiff resistance, but had been pushed back towards the bridge as fighting continued overnight and into Thursday, independent reports said.

A police chief from the Malema area, close to the scene of the incursion, said seven district customs officers arrived in Freetown reporting "widespread panic" with many people fleeing northwards to neighboring Guinea.

They said that many relief agencies, including Britain's Volunteer Service Overseas (VSO) and the United States Peace Corps, had evacuated their workers, while representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had moved with all their equipment to Kenema, 15 miles (24 kilometres) from the battle zone.

Officials have not confirmed the reports of the incursion and no details [on] casualties were available. Five captured rebels, aged between 10 and 16, were brought to

the capital on Thursday, an informed source said, while 15 people suffering from gunshot wounds have been hospitalized here.

Pujehun has the largest concentration of refugees in the country. Hundreds of thousands of people have fled Liberia's 15-month civil war, which has pitted Charles Taylor's NPFL against government forces and a rival rebel faction led by Prince Johnson.

Swiss journalist Jo Kinnear, who has just returned to Freetown from the border area, said that residents of Pujehun and Kailahun, close to the border with Guinea, were short of transport. Rebels were going from house to house in search of food and money. [passage omitted]

Gambian Minister Brings Jawara Message to Momoh

AB0404213491 London BBC World Service in English 1830 GMT 4 Apr 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpts] Well, the flare-up in the fighting in Sierra Leone is of great concern for The Gambia, mainly because President Sir Dawda Jawara is current chairman of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] which is deeply involved in the quest for peace in Liberia. At any rate, President Jawara has sent a top-level team to see President Momoh. From Banjul, Babacar Gaye faxed us this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] According to an announcement on the official radio this afternoon, The Gambia's External Affairs Minister Omay Sey, accompanied by the head of The Gambia National Gendarmerie, Mr. Pape Sall Diagne, left Banjul today for Freetown with a message from President Jawara to President Momoh. The nature of the minister's mission was not officially disclosed, but the radio said it probably has to do with the recent border incursions into Sierra Leone allegedly by Charles Taylor's forces.

As well as being concerned because of his ECOWAS role, President Jawara will also be interested in what is going

on in Sierra Leone from a Gambian perspective, especially if it is established that Charles Taylor is indeed trying to export his rebellion to other countries in the subregion, some of whose dissidents, including Gambians, are known to be serving with him. It is not surprising, therefore, that Mr. Sey is accompanied by the commander of The Gambian Gendarmerie. [end recording]

Togo

Youths Reportedly Stone Presidential Motorcade

AB0404224191 Paris AFP in French 2203 GMT 4 Apr 91

[Text] Lome, 5 Apr [as received] (AFP)—This afternoon youths stoned the motorcade of Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema. The motorcade had been driving through a major Lome street leading to his residence, eyewitnesses said. Soldiers were deployed to the place where the incident took place, a few hundred of meters away from the university. The head of state passes through this area almost every day. Students were not scheduled yet to resume classes after the 2 April strike. They were demanding an increase in their scholarship grants as well as information about the disappearance a year ago of a student who criticized the regime. The authorities said that the young man, Mr Nayonne, has been in Chad, an explanation which the students did not believe.

Today, several hundred pupils from Catholic schools demonstrated peacefully in Lome in support of their striking teachers, who are demanding improved working conditions.

Finally, the director of LA PAROLE [THE WORD], a new publication with a circulation of 20,000, according to its officials, is to appear in court on 10 April for publishing "false reports capable of disturbing public order." The paper has been very critical of the regime. Mr. Kangny Foly is being sued for publishing an article saying that large sums of money have been paid to some African and French personalities. He is liable to receive a jail term of one to five years.

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DATE FILMED

8 April 1991

